

MR. LLOYD GEORGE BOWED TO OPINION OF HIS FOLLOWERS

Opposition in House of Commons Compelled Premier to Change Moderation Views

So-Called Secret Wilson-Clemenceau Pact Disproved by a Recalled Interview

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Feb. 7.—It is difficult to understand what Mr. Lloyd George means by a secret pact. By his own account in the interview which has created tremendous excitement here, the so-called secret pact only consisted in Mr. Clemenceau and President Wilson agreeing upon the occupation of the Rhine and the temporary absence of Mr. Lloyd George, an agreement in which 36 hours later Mr. Lloyd George joined. In this respect, therefore, there seems to be a misunderstanding and an inaccurate expression on the part of the interviewer or Mr. Lloyd George. But the present writer was intimately connected with this incident, and may render an account of the state of mind of Mr. Lloyd George at this time.

It was not Lord Northcliffe's attack on Mr. Lloyd George which caused the latter to leave the Peace Conference for a few days. It was an interview which The Christian Science Monitor representative had with Mr. Lloyd George in which the British statesman pleaded for moderation.

Interview in Westminster Gazette. This interview, published in England in the Westminster Gazette, alarmed those members of Parliament who stood for anything but a moderate peace, and they sent a round robin signed by 270 members, demanding an explanation from the Premier.

Needless to say that Lord Northcliffe had not the smallest part in this incident and was connected neither with the Westminster Gazette nor myself. At that time "down with Germany" was the general cry, and Mr. Lloyd George very courageously tried to stem the tide. This interview struck home. It was really directed against an attempt to occupy great tracts of German land for a long period of years. He protested against any kind of annexation, open or disguised, temporary or permanent. There must be no casus belli left to Germany, he said. We must put ourselves in the position of Germany. We must be sensible about the frontier questions, including those especially important to France. A sane peace was what was wanted. It was difficult in the present temper of the world, he said, when righteous passions had been aroused against Germany.

Impossible to Strip Germany. He particularly declared that Alsace-Lorraine had been taken away from Germany, as well as the Saar basin, and it was impossible to go on stripping Germany bare. He further spoke of the cost of occupation to me: "If it is not moderate, we will have to keep big armies. The allied armies in Germany now cost £350,000,000 a year for their upkeep. What would it be if we were compelled to increase our army and sit down in Westphalia for 30 years. Military experts declare that if we push Germany too far, we must occupy the country with large

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World News in Brief

Paris (AP)—The high cost of living in France promises to be one of the principal issues, incited by the opposition to the present Government, during the campaign for the forthcoming general elections. Posters are being prepared for placing in all the municipalities of France, emphasizing the increase in the price of necessities under the present rule.

Peoria, Ill.—A Nation-wide memorial to Woodrow Wilson, sponsored by high school pupils, has been started by two schools here. Plans call for the raising of \$300,000, 10 cents being contributed by more than 3,000,000 pupils.

Washington—A plan recommending congressional approval of a 10-year building program for the air services, is expected to be approved soon by the War and Navy secretaries.

Cleveland—The Grand International Auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, will convene here May 26, instead of June 2, the original date, it is officially announced.

New York—Pension disbursements totaling \$1,443,112 were made to more than 4000 employees of the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiaries in 1923, through the United States Steel and Carnegie Pension Fund, it is announced.

Honolulu (AP)—A recreation center and summer school, almost on the brink of Kilauea, on the island of Hawaii, the largest continuously active volcano in the world, will be provided for members of the Hawaii Education Association, through plans now under consideration by the organization.

New York—Railroad freight shipments in the east are expected to exceed those of last year about 10 per cent, according to the Middle Atlantic States Regional Advisory Board.

Constantinople (AP)—The military service bill has been approved by the National Assembly. It establishes compulsory military service for all men. One and a half years is required for the infantry; two years for the artillery, cavalry, air force and engineers, and four years for the navy.

Spain Signs Tangier Pact; No Reservations

THE Spanish plenipotentiaries today signed the Tangier agreement, having formally withdrawn their reservations to the convention.

INDIAN SWARAJISTS SUBMIT ULTIMATUM

Virtual Responsible Government Demanded—Threat Made to Stay Public Business

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.—Tendencies of great gravity have manifested themselves at Delhi where, as the result of many political conferences, the Swaraj Party is hoping to capture the great bulk of the Independents, and put the Government in a minority on the budget and other vital issues. The Swarajists decidedly state that they have agreed to whittle down their policies in some respects, in order to gain the support of the Independents. Whether the new party will be called the Nationalists or the People's Party is uncertain.

The important fact is that in a house of 143 members, 70 have agreed to sign a pledge to the new party to the effect that if the Government does not make a satisfactory response to the resolution demanding reforms, the reforms demanded being the prompt institution of a virtual responsible government within one month—a policy of systematic obstruction will be initiated when the voting on the demands for grants commences in the Assembly on March 10.

The constitution of the new party is made up as follows: Madras, 13; United Provinces, 11; Punjab, nine; Bihar, nine; Bombay, eight; Bengal, eight; Central Provinces, five; Assam, three; Burma, three; Delhi, one; Berar, one. Forty-eight of the party are full-fledged Swarajists.

The news of Mahatma Gandhi's release has been received everywhere with wild rejoicing. On the whole, the situation is recognized as due to the clemency of the Government and not due as a concession to extremist agitation. Gandhi is now being used by the extremists as a most valuable figurehead, but C. R. Das is the dominant personality in Indian politics, while the orientation of the extremist politics is now in a different but much more dangerous direction.

NEAR EAST RELIEF PRIZES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The Near East Relief headquarters announced today that Chester, S. C., has been awarded first prize by the national committee of the Golden Rule Sunday campaign contest. The contest in aid of the Near East Relief Fund took the form of pledges from church members. Each member partook of a simple meal, instead of his or her ordinary fare, returning in to the relief fund the difference in cost. The prize consisted of a trip to Palestine by the person selected from the winning community.

COLLEGE NAMED WILSON

VALDESTA, Ga., Feb. 7.—The South Georgia Conference of the Methodist Church has named the new junior college for the coming year, to be located here the Woodrow Wilson College. The college, which is being financed by the Methodist Church to the extent of \$1,000,000, will open in the fall.

Philadelphia—"Get the big fellows and stop standing around like a lot of movie heroes." This is Brig-Gen. Smedley D. Butler's order to the police here. Members of the force, attired in evening clothes, are to visit hotels in search of persons carrying or consuming liquor, General Butler says.

Pierre, S. D.—Gov. W. H. McMaster has asked President Coolidge to take some action to check the rising price of gasoline.

Dublin (AP)—So great is the glut of agricultural horses in County Wick, that useful six-year-olds worth \$100 some years ago have been sold for \$10 or \$20, and some fairly good animals have changed hands at \$250.

New York (AP)—With patriotism as the keynote, the Boy Scouts of America will celebrate Anniversary Week from Feb. 8 to Feb. 14 inclusive. The movement has a total membership of 592,766, including scoutmasters and other officials. There are now over 3,000,000 Boy Scouts in the world.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Sentences ranging from 15 to 20 months in the Atlanta Penitentiary, and fines ranging from \$4000 to \$10,000, were imposed in the Federal Court here, upon four men who had either pleaded guilty, or had been convicted of conspiracy to violate the prohibition laws.

Dublin (AP)—The Free State Government will advance \$1,500,000 as a subsidy to relieve the housing shortage in Ireland. Private builders will benefit as well as municipalities. The purpose is, if possible, to bring down the cost of a three-room house to \$1800; four rooms \$1800, and five rooms, \$2500.

Liverpool (AP)—For the first time in many years a liner put to sea with passengers singing "Swanee Song" as in the days of the old sailing lugger. When the Orpesa started recently on an 11 weeks' tour around South America, W. N. Jones led the singing of "Down to Rio." Passengers and crew later joining heartily in the chorus. During the 19,000 miles tour of the Orpesa, the singing of chantes will be observed with old-time ritual.

NATION'S WOMEN MAKE TARGET OF EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

Charge Small Group Is Willing to Sacrifice Industrial Gains to Achieve "Blanket Equality"

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—"The equal rights amendment sponsored by the National Woman's Party must not be enacted into law." Behind this declaration made by opponents of the measure at the opening hearing before a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee today, is marshaled all the power of many women's organizations, national in scope, and representing every phase of religious and political thought.

Women who have worked in textile mills and in factories, to whom the 10-hour day is a severe actuality, women who have risen to leading positions in the trade-union movement, joined with representatives of 11 national-wide organizations in denouncing the equal rights amendment before the committee, declaring that it represents the desire of only a small group of women willing to sacrifice the industrial gains to achieve "blanket equality."

The committee had expected opposition, but was hardly prepared for the extent or vigor of protest which

was made audible today. The two women most prominent in partisan politics—Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, vice-chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, sent written statements to the committee protesting against the amendment, both declaring that in their travels into the various states, no general sentiment for the blanket amendment had been found, and that working women were almost solidly opposed to it, it would mean the wiping out of laws such as minimum wage laws, prohibition of night work, and standards for working conditions, based upon the needs of women industrial workers.

"It would be disastrous to nullify protective legislation for women," declared both leaders. All of the speakers emphasized the fact that the removal of civil and legal disabilities for women is desirable, but that it could be accomplished more safely by working for state legislation.

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CLUB WOMEN HEAR DRY LAW DEBATED

Charles Sumner Bird Upholds Prohibition Law—Julian Codman Asks Modification

"Notwithstanding law breaking and bootlegging, prohibition is winning the fight slowly but surely. If we can keep liquor from our children, from our young men and women, for one generation, the economic efficiency and moral character of America will advance more in one lifetime than it has for 100 years."

Charles Sumner Bird, a former candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, delivered this convincing argument in support of the anti-liquor law today at a meeting of the political department of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, at which Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley presided. The meeting was held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. Julian Codman, a director of the Constitutional Liberty League of Massachusetts, which is against prohibition, took the platform as an opponent to the prohibition law.

Mr. Bird's argument follows in part: Prohibition is by far the most important problem before the American people today. It not only touches, closely, the economic welfare of society, but it affects, vitally, the physical and moral condition of the people.

The crusade against alcohol, which began more than 50 years ago, was, in the early days, mainly a moral issue, but in recent years with the increase of industrial activity, the practical aspect of the liquor nuisance has come to the front, until it is admitted by those who have sought the solution of the problem, that it is a menace to the physical welfare and industrial efficiency of the American people.

More than two generations ago Massachusetts made the experiment and allowed the sale of beer alone. At the end of three years' trial the Governor, in his inaugural, described the result as a "disaster." The social and moral progress of the community. Furthermore, during that period the use of distilled liquors increased, and this is precisely the experience which other states and other nations have had.

Lincoln warned us "against those who consider personal liberty above the law, against those who make light of the law they do not choose to obey." If each State fails to support the Constitution with its amendments, our Government will certainly break down.

Respect for Law

It has been covertly suggested by a distinguished educator that the amendment, inasmuch as it cannot be repealed, should be made light of. What chaos that would create! It is shameful that men of affairs who stand, supposedly, for honor and efficiency in the business and professional world should, by their example, encourage younger persons to break the law which a law-abiding citizen is it their duty to protect and obey.

The use of alcohol as a beverage, even in moderate quantities, is an industrial efficiency. That means in the long run that a wet country cannot compete, successfully, with a dry country in the markets of the world. Hundreds of industrial managers, representing billions of invested capital, have recently testified to the beneficial effect of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act.

An examination of conditions in different European countries does not prove that the use of beer and wine has been moderate and harmless. Alcohol is a narcotic drug, whether in whiskey or in beer.

It becomes increasingly imperative that the engineer, the chauffeur and the industrial operator should discern and avoid dangers that a generation ago did not exist. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers recognized this years ago. They made a rule that no man who drank intoxicating liquors, on or off duty, could be a member of that great organization.

The Eighteenth Amendment is part of the Constitution and put there by the people. To say that it was sprung on the people over night, and suddenly, is absurd. It received much more consideration and forethought than any other amendment. The subject of prohibition has been discussed, countrywide, for more than 50 years, and during that period it has had the vigorous opposition of the most powerful association in the country—the liquor interests.

Wets Preparing Bill. Taking the opposite side, Mr. Codman declared that the Eighteenth Amendment to the United States Con-

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SENATE ABANDONS PLAN TO QUESTION MR. FALL ON DEALS

Special Counsel Advise Stand—Mr. Doherty Alters Testimony on McAdoo Fees

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—On advice of special federal counsel, further efforts to question Albert B. Fall were abandoned today by the Senate committee. This, with the statement of Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, defending his course in signing the debated oil leases, and the correction of previous testimony by E. L. Doherty relative to the amount of the retainer fee paid William G. McAdoo's law firm, constituted the most important developments in the Fall-Doherty-Sinclair investigation.

The action of the Committee on Public Lands in vacating the subpoena for Mr. Fall to appear before the committee was based on his previous refusal to answer questions on the ground that his testimony might tend to incriminate him. The committee's counsel advised against compulsion and he will not therefore be required to give testimony which could be used against him.

Mr. Doherty's communication set forth that upon looking into his books he found that the firm of which Mr. McAdoo is a member had been paid \$100,000 and that thereafter Mr. McAdoo had been paid \$25,000 a year as a retainer for two years, making a total of \$150,000 instead of \$250,000 paid him as heretofore testified. Mr. Doherty further said that Mr. McAdoo had had nothing to do with oil contracts in the United States.

Mr. Doherty's Politics

Frank B. Willis (R.), Senator from Ohio, read on the floor of the Senate a nominating speech at the Democratic convention in 1920, urging the choice of Mr. Doherty for Vice-President. On the Democratic side of the chamber it was said that Mr. Doherty had left the party during the campaign when the Democratic candidate for the Presidency refused to endorse a policy for government interference on behalf of the oil men in Mexico, and that he had contributed to the Republican campaign fund and voted for Mr. Harding.

The Senate today repassed the original resolution offered by Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wis-

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Belgian Deputy Plans to Move for Dry Law

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, Feb. 7.—MILE VANDERVELDE, the Socialist Deputy, announced in the Chamber of Deputies here, yesterday evening, that he would move for the enactment of a dry law in Belgium after the pattern of the Volstead Act in the United States.

The announcement came in the course of a debate on the Thaelens measure for increasing the duty on alcohol for consumption by 50 centimes a liter. Mr. Thaelens declared that this increase would bring into the Treasury about 9,000,000 francs. The measure was passed by a large majority.

During the discussion Mr. Vander-velde declared that he would soon ask for the suppression of the provision for allowing private individuals to buy not less than two liters of alcohol in shops, when sales were forbidden in restaurants and hotels.

SOVIET RUSSIA CONSIDERS BRITISH RECOGNITION FINAL

Subsequent Explanations Remove Doubts Originally Raised in Government Circles in Moscow

By Special Cable

MOSCOW, Feb. 7.—George Tchitcherin, Soviet Foreign Minister, gave out an optimistic interpretation of the British recognition of the Russian Government, calling the step a "great political event of far-reaching importance on the way to the establishment of universal peace." Mr. Tchitcherin declared that the original doubt raised in the thoughts of the Soviet Government by the message accompanying recognition was cleared up by recently received semi-official and unofficial explanations.

Mr. Tchitcherin said: At first we gained the impression that the British suggestion for delay in the appointment of ambassadors was a mere delay of the real carrying out of recognition and that a real renewal of normal conditions would only come later, after an agreement concerning outstanding disputed subjects such as debts. However, subsequent explanations convinced us that this doubt was unfounded.

The British suggestion to appoint temporarily a chargé d'affaires is only designed to gain immediate official representation, pending the nomination of ambassadors, which requires preliminary negotiations.

We also had doubts regarding old treaties, as we could not recognize the binding force of certain pre-revolutionary treaties. Our Government at the very beginning of its existence solemnly repudiated treaties and agreements restricting the freedom of eastern nations. The Kerensky Government denounced the Russo-British commercial treaty of 1888.

However, we are assured that the British Government is fully satisfied that if the two governments together examine old treaties with a view to deciding which have lapsed which are binding, and which can be maintained with alterations, there will not be the least sign of misunderstanding on this subject.

Regarding the propaganda reference, we are assured that the British Government only meant to emphasize the obvious mutual obligation of two friendly powers to nonintervention in the internal affairs of each other.

Hopes For Peaceful Relations

Mr. Tchitcherin said the proposal for a conference, the date and place of which, he declared, had not been decided, corresponded with the frequently expressed wish of the Russian Government. He added: The present British Government includes men who have always professed ideas of peace and a non-aggressive policy, and when we recall their previously expressed ideas we can cherish the best hopes for fully establishing peaceful relations between the two countries and contributing toward universal peace.

Mr. Tchitcherin expressed satisfaction over two points in the British note—recognition of the mutuality of Russo-British compensation-claims and the mention of the subject of credits which, he said, "is closely interwoven with compensation claims,

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Calls for Equality



Keishiro Matsui
Statesman Who Represents Proposals in United States for Further Exclusion of Japanese

JAPAN ASKS EQUAL STATUS IN AMERICA

Foreign Minister Appeals for Treatment on Same Footing as Other Countries

TOKYO, Feb. 7 (AP)—Viewing with apparent anxiety the "increasing restrictions upon Japanese residents in the United States and the proposals now before Congress for further exclusion of Japanese," the Foreign Minister, K. Matsui, in an exclusive statement to the Associated Press today, appealed to the United States to heed Japan's cherished desire "to be treated on the same footing with other independent nations."

Defending Japan's attitude toward the question as "conciliatory and well meaning," the statement expresses readiness to discuss anew the problem of restrictions and exclusion.

TUXPAM OCCUPIED AS REBEL CAPITAL

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Feb. 7 (AP)—Adolfo de la Huerta has moved the capital of the revolutionary Government to Tuxpam, Vera Cruz, going to that port, accompanied by his staff on the Agulla Oil Company boat, according to a radiogram to the Associated Press. All revolutionary forces left Vera Cruz city Monday.

The message said there were few cases of looting in the city yesterday. The customs house, telegraph offices and other public buildings were closed. A few business houses were open. Federal forces are not expected to occupy Vera Cruz until Saturday owing to the necessity of repairing the railroads, torn up by the rebels.

"The American warship Richmond rides at anchor in Vera Cruz harbor and is reported to have given city officials assurance that it will aid in suppressing any lawlessness," said the radiogram.

TWO BROKERS RESTRAINED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Carl Sherman, Attorney-General, has procured an order from Justice Nathan Bijur of the Supreme Court restraining Irving K. Farrington and Robert B. Cross, doing business under the firm name and style of Irving K. Farrington & Co., at 30 Broad Street, as brokers, from continuing the business of buying and selling stocks, bonds and other securities.

What women expect of clerks and what they expect of delivery boys will be reported at the conferences and in this great issue of human relationships in stores, the women who state their demands will be indirectly receiving education as to the demands which properly may be laid upon them as courteous consumers.

Standardization of products which women have been urging in their clubs for a number of years, the merchants will state in the conferences is impossible. Diversity of opinions and tastes, they insist, rule the manufacturers, but some simplification is possible and they will point to the reduction from 94 to 23 types of blankets which has just been accomplished by the simplification of industries board

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BOSTON CONTINUES SCHICK TEST USE, DESPITE EFFECTS

City School Committee Starts Its Campaign Upon 800 East Boston Pupils

Protest Forwarded to School Board by Medical Liberty League Official

In spite of the poisoning of 19 pupils at Concord, Mass., and 25 at Bridgewater who are following the administration of the Schick anti-diphtheria treatment, the Boston School Committee has determined to go on with its program of inoculation and started its campaign today by applying the treatment to 800 school children in the Samuel Adams district, East Boston.

As the school board has officially stated, submission to this treatment is not compulsory and cannot be administered without the written consent of the parent. The consent of 1600 children's parents had been obtained in this district, according to John J. Maloney, mayor, but the result of the severe illness in Bridgewater and Concord about one-half of them withdrew their consent.

A protest against the Boston campaign of inoculation was sent to the Boston School Committee today by Henry D. Nunn, general counsel for the Medical Liberty League, Inc. It follows in part:

Text of Protest

I was astounded on reading the morning newspapers of today, that the Boston School Committee, at a meeting last night, had decided to Schick test 3000 pupils in the Boston schools today, in spite of the outcome of recent Schick testing in Concord, Bridgewater and elsewhere. Nearly 50 children have been poisoned in the last week in Massachusetts, and yet you insist on proceeding with this dangerous procedure on the healthy Boston school children today.

This is especially disturbing, in view of the fact that the children who are to be inoculated today are ones whose parents gave their consent before they had knowledge of the Concord case. It is not only unfair to the parents and to the children, but is foolhardy.

These parents should be given sufficient opportunity to weigh the question over again in the light of the information that has just come out. No later ago than Jan. 18, at a meeting in the North Junior High School in Waltham, Mass., Benjamin White made the absolute statement that he knew all of the factors entering into this procedure and that there was absolutely no danger. He asserted that nothing like what occurred in Dallas, Tex., and Macon, Ga., could ever occur again.

The impossible has happened in Massachusetts. It is true that the alleged experts in diphtheria immunology tell us that they didn't know that freezing toxin-antitoxin could have any possible effect to make a more poisonous.

Same Toxin Being Used

Not only so, but what there will be other painful discoveries of things these experts do not as yet know. The enlightenment will be for the experts, but the suffering will be for the children who are inoculated.

The toxin-antitoxin which it is proposed to use in Boston is from the same source as the toxin-antitoxin used in Concord, in Bridgewater and elsewhere. The public health officials and experts have given the most absolute assurance that no serious injuries could happen from the use of this material. The results in Concord and Bridgewater proved that they did not know what would happen.

Schick testing will be done tomorrow in the Eliot School district of the North End. There are about 3000 pupils there, and John F. McGrath, master, says that 80 per cent of the parents have given their consent to the inoculation.

Opponents of the process are emphasizing the great responsibility that rests on the school and health authorities who are sponsoring this practice of so-called preventive medicine.

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CONNECTICUT
MASONS INSTALLNew Grand Master and Other
Officials Inducted at Annual
Communication

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 7 (Special).—Winthrop Buck of Wethersfield, elected grand master of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, F. & A. M., was installed today together with the other new officers, who are: Deputy Grand Master, Walter T. Arnold, of Meriden; senior grand warden, Arthur N. Nash of Pawcatuck; junior grand warden, Theodore Foster, of Chester; grand treasurer, Joseph Butts, of Hartford; grand secretary, George A. Kies, of Hartford; grand senior deacon,

EVENTS TONIGHT

Dikens Fellowship, Boston Branch: Fifty-fifth anniversary dinner, 8 Joy Street, 7:30 p.m.
Public Library: Free public talk on "The Wonders of America" by Mrs. Arthur D. Ropes, Lecture Hall, 8 p.m.
Copley Society: Persian fete, Exhibition Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8 p.m.
Boston City Club: Motion picture lecture, "Cruising with Seal Hunters," by Lieut. Commander Robert A. Bartlett, U. S. N. R. F., 8 p.m.
Faulstich Piano School: Memorial exercises in honor of Marie Dewing Faulstich, Steinert Hall, 162 Boylston Street, 8 p.m.
Boston Y. W. C. A.: Lecture on the appreciation of music, by Dr. J. W. Huntington, 8 p.m.
Boston Y. M. C. A.: New members' dinner, 8 p.m.
National League of Commission Merchants: Dinner, Young's Hotel, 8 p.m.
National City Bank of Chicago: Dinner, Hotel Westminister, 8:30 p.m.
Boston Trade School Association: Annual meeting, school gymnasium, 7 p.m.
American Society of Mechanical Engineers: Boston Section: Meeting, Engineers' Club, 7:30 p.m.
New England Street Railway Club: Dinner and meeting, Copley Plaza, 8 p.m.
Hockey: Boston Hockey Club vs. Boston College, Boston Arena, 8:15 p.m.

Theaters
Arlington—"Mary," 8:15.
Copley—"Windows," 8:15.
Hollis—"The Sign of the Cross," 8:15.
Keith—"Vaudeville," 8:15.
Majestic—"Polly Preferred," 8:15.
Plymouth—"Whispering Willows," 8:30.
Selwyn-Jane Cowie in "Romeo and Juliet," 8:10.
St. James—"The Green Goddess," 8:15.
Tramont—"The Clinging Vine," 8:15.
Wilbur—"Up She Goes," 8:10.

Photoplays
Fenway—"Heritage of the Desert," 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
State—"Rupert of Hentzau," 12:50, 2:35, 4:20, 6:10.
Tramont Temple—Charles Ray in "The Courtship of Miles Standish," 2:15, 8:15.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Boy Scouts of America: Celebrations of fourteenth anniversary of the movement, in a number of places.
Lowell Institute: Free public lecture, "Biological and Social Inheritance," opening series on "Social Origins and Social Continuity," by Prof. Alfred M. Tozzer of Harvard University, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8 p.m.
Boston Public Library: Celebration of one hundred and fifth anniversary of the birth of John Ruskin, Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, 8 p.m.
Discussion of the "equal rights" amendment to the Constitution of the United States, now pending in Congress, by Miss Anita Pollitzer, secretary of the National Woman's Party, and B. Loring Young, speaker of the House of Representatives, and Miss Edith M. Haynes, 8 p.m.
University extension lecture on "Superman" in series on "Modern Continental Writers," by Prof. Robert B. Rogers of M. I. T., Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, 8:30 p.m.
Boston Eastern Star Women's Club: Meeting, address by the Rev. Seelye K. Tompkins, "Robert E. Lee, the Great American," Hotel Vendome, 2 p.m.
Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

Art Exhibitions
Goodspeed's Bookshop—Miscellaneous etchings; etchings by Lester G. Hornby. Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by Frederick A. Bost. Voss Gallery—Paintings by Abbott Graves. Casoon Gallery—Etchings by William Strang; water colors by Nora Maynard Green. Boston City Club—Maine Coast Paintings. Women's City Club—Paintings by MacKnight and others. Arts and Crafts Society—Loan exhibit of Oriental lacquer. Grace Home Gallery—Paintings by Tod Lindennuth. Boston Art Club—Salmagundi Club Show. Doll & Richards—Paintings by Marianna Mayers and Rosamond Bedford. Museum of Fine Arts—Foreign exhibition. Vinal's Bookshop—Water colors by Hugh Perrin. Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Samplers. Milton Public Library—Exhibit by Milton Artists. Copley Gallery—Water colors by Dwight Blaney, paintings by Louise Wheelwright.

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Fal-mouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid in all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75 cents. Single copies 5 cents. (Printed in U.S.A.)
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103 Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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PORTLAND OPENS
WINTER CARNIVALHundreds of Visitors Arrive in
City to Participate in Big
Program of Events

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 7 (Special).—From all over western and southern Maine, and even from other sections of the State, and from New Hampshire as well, are coming hundreds of winter sports enthusiasts to participate in the great carnival which will continue through Saturday.
Many of the champion ski jumpers of the United States and Canada have entered the ski jumping contest which is to be held on Saturday afternoon. Dr. MacMillan's famous Arctic dog team will be present throughout the entire celebration in charge of Harold Whitehouse, who accompanied Dr. MacMillan on his last exploration expedition.

There will be a King and Queen of the carnival who will take part in all of the events and who tonight will be officially crowned by Mayor Philip J. Deering of Portland, at a big public celebration. The King is Maj. T. E. Philbrook, surveyor of the port, and the Queen is Miss Wilona Drew.

This morning was given over to skiing, snowshoeing, tobogganing, coasting and sleighing by all who desired to participate. Guides were provided to conduct parties to the best snowshoeing, skiing and tobogganing, which are to be found within a short distance of the city. The parties formed at the Maine Publicity Bureau headquarters. During the forenoon the dog teams were on exhibition on Congress Street and in other parts of the city.

Open skating events for boys and girls, and a hockey game between Westbrook Seminary and the Portland High School teams will take place this afternoon. Friday morning the Carnival Queen, drawn by the MacMillan dog team, will make a tour of the shopping district, while at Deering's Oaks there will be free rides behind other dog teams. In the afternoon there will be high-school skating events, snowshoe and ski races for boys and girls, and a cross-country ski race.

Dartmouth Carnival
Program Is Opened

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 7 (Special).—A Dartmouth winter carnival far surpassing any of the previous 13 outdoor celebrations conducted by the Dartmouth Outing Club was ushered today with the arrival of hundreds of guests on special trains. Diversity of attraction during the three-day period has been sought by the committee in charge, which will introduce several new features this year.

Perfect weather conditions for outdoor sports exist, and participation by all guests in outdoor sports will be encouraged throughout the program. Facilities for winter sports have been increased this year by the construction of a large artificial skating rink in the center of the college campus and the erection of a two-track toboggan chute on the new Memorial Field Grandstand.

This evening will bring all persons attending the carnival to the Dartmouth campus where skating exhibitions and races will be held on a lighted rink surrounded by colored ice columns. The major portion of the evening will be devoted to activities around the rink, closing with a display of fireworks. Fraternity dances will follow.

MRS. ASTOR TO BE CANDIDATE
NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 7 (Special).—Mrs. Helen Astor, wife of Vincent Astor, a nephew of Lady Astor, member of the British Parliament, has announced her intention of running for political office. Mrs. Astor will be a candidate, according to the announcement, for a place on the Rhode Island delegation to the Republican national convention at Cleveland, O.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; sunnier, cooler, tonight; moderate west and northwest wind; light rain or snow showers Friday; colder tonight; fresh northwest wind, diminishing.

Official Temperatures
(4 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 26 Kansas City 10
Atlantic City 26 Memphis 10
Boston 32 Montreal 18
Buffalo 20 Nantucket 32
Bilgory 20 New Orleans 44
Charleston 32 Philadelphia 30
Chicago 18 Pittsburgh 20
Denver 18 Portland 18
Des Moines 6 St. Paul 14
Eastport 12 St. Louis 14
Galveston 58 St. Francisco 56
Hattiesburg 32 Tampa 14
Helena 28 Washington 28
Jacksonville 28

High Tides at Boston
Thursday 1:02 p. m.; Friday 1:31 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 5:56 p. m.

Girls' Plaited Skirts

Special \$2.95

PRETTY little French serge Skirts, either box or side plaited. In the attractive yet practical navy blue color. Each is buttoned on to a neat white muslin underwaist. Sizes from 6 to 14.

ADAM, MELDRUM
& ANDERSON CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in
The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a
Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

New England's Fishing Fleet
to Be Modernized by RadioLower Costs to Consumer; Amusement for Crews and
Stabilization of Industry Seen in Proposed Plan

The fishing fleets of New England are being equipped with radio sets, following the example set by the Gloucester schooner Grand Marshall, a development that is expected to mark a new era in the marketing of fresh fish. Skippers of the various craft reaching the South Boston fish pier, quick to see the possibilities of keeping in daily touch with the trend of the market for fresh fish, predict that the broadcasting stations will soon be sending out the daily fish news, receipts, prices, etc.

Such a procedure, it is pointed out, would be advantageous to the vessels in avoiding the glutted markets that so often result in exceptionally low prices and consequent minimum earnings for the fishermen. For instance, a vessel with only half of what would ordinarily be considered a "trip of fish," learns that prices in Boston are unusually high because of light receipts. The skipper immediately halts fishing operations and heads for port, arriving, possibly, the next day.

On the other hand, when the radio

THEATERS

"Windows" at the Copley

Galaworthy's new comedy, "Windows," was presented again last evening at the Copley Theater, where it is to be acted the rest of this week by the Henry Jewett Repertory Company.

Next week "Misalliance," a comedy by George Bernard Shaw, will be presented for the first time at this theater.

"Windows" is a steadily interesting appraisal of a British household confronted with the problem of making a contented member of society out of a rebellious girl, Faith Bly, who has just been released from prison. May, a girl gives an imaginative presentation of this girl, and no more sympathetic than the truthful author intended.

Violet Paget makes a real personage of the lady of the manor, Joan March, who, against her better judgment, is persuaded by her theorizing husband, her versifying son and her amiable daughter, to give Faith a trial as a domestic servant. When Faith finally breaks away from the household, as from another prison, Joan sums up the story in these words: "We were all trying to save her, and she only wanted to be saved."

Galaworthy once more preaches the doctrine of individual kindness, durable and patient, as being of more help in lighting the path of the weak and oppressed than any quantity of indignant letters to The Times attacking the Government. Even the grand gestures of the chivalrous son of the house, who is a typical Englishman of no value after their brief hour of fireworks is over.

Mr. Clive again clothes himself with the thoughts as well as the outward aspect of Bly, homely peasant and window cleaner. C. Wordley Lewis provides a penetrating study of the fatuous Geoffrey March, whose idea of liberalism is, according to his discerning wife, "whatsoever is wrong, is wrong."

The members of the company eminently managed to convey the atmosphere of the period. Each brought to the stage and fitness demanded by the characters, and where all did well and none excelled the other, it is merely necessary to name the cast, which was as follows: Sir Peter Teasle, Mr. Buckler; Charles, Mr. West; Mr. Mowbray; Joseph Surface, Mr. West; servant to Joseph, Mr. Scott; and Lady Teasle, Miss Paget.

Proceeding the play recitations were delivered, Mr. Hulse and Mr. Tonge supplying the humorous element and Mr. Clive the serious. Mr. Hampden contributed two songs. As usual at these special matinees there was an atmosphere of camaraderie, which was communicated to the casual visitor. The enjoyment of the performers in giving pleasure to the members of the club, and the guests in by no means the least happy note on these occasions.

EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS

Eastern Massachusetts Railway reports to Department of Public Utilities net income available for dividends for the fourth quarter of 1923 \$222,225 compared with \$241,458 for the corresponding period of 1922; and 1923 year net income \$578,524, compared with \$1,069,793 in 1922.

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The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a
Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

WOMEN TO WORK
FOR REGISTRATIONRepublican Conference Ends at
Worcester—Major Knox
Among the Speakers

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 7.—Efforts to increase the registration of women in all the New England states and thereby aid in the election of President Calvin Coolidge, if he is to be the choice of the Republican national convention, were pledged today at the final session of the New England conference of Republican women. It was voted to hold the next conference at Manchester, N. H., at a date in the fall to be announced later.

Maj. Frank H. Knox, of Manchester, N. H., speaking last night at the banquet of the conference declared that with the revelations of the Teapot Dome investigation and the desperate partisan efforts to besmirch the man in the White House, the situation demanded an administration which is distinctly and peculiarly Presidential.

"The only way this can be brought about," he said, "obviously must be through the voluntary resignation of the entire Cabinet and the creation of a new Cabinet from Coolidge-chosen material. I haven't a doubt that the President would immediately invite the majority of the present Cabinet to retain their portfolios. But such a disposition of affairs would enable him to make replacements where he thought changes wise. And no man, under such conditions, could complain of unjust or unfair treatment."

Other speakers at the banquet included Lieut.-Gov. Alvan T. Fuller and William S. Felton, executive board chairman of the Republican State Committee. Lieut.-Gov. Fuller urged the women to go back to their respective localities and preach the doctrine of a reduction in taxes which would bring a decrease in the high cost of living and for which program the Republican Party stood.

The afternoon session was featured by an address by Elliot Wadsworth of Boston, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, who explained the Mellon tax reduction plan which he said would relieve much of the burden of taxation. He said that the Republican administration had been responsible for whatever tax reductions the American people had enjoyed.

Other speakers included Mrs. Coffin Van Rensselaer of New York, executive secretary of the women's department of the National Civic Federation; Rupert K. Fulton of Boston, who told the women how they could aid enforcement and the national committee-woman of the New England states.

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MR. LLOYD GEORGE BOWED TO OPINION OF HIS FOLLOWERS

(Continued from Page 1)

forces. What good will that be to us. Supposing Germany said, do what you like. Come into our country; the latch is not on the door. Occupy Berlin if you please. What satisfaction would that be to us? Who is going to pay for occupation and where is the army coming from? Is the army going to exist for the purpose of agreeing to pay for Germany? That would be the limit of absurdity."

British Parliament's Pressure
Nevertheless, although Mr. Lloyd George stood against this thing which was "the limit of absurdity," he was obliged to submit to the strongly expressed feelings of the British Parliament, which was alarmed at the moderation of his views as expressed in this interview, which became famous. He came back to Paris ready to agree to whatever President Wilson and Mr. Clemenceau had agreed upon. During his absence, Mr. Wilson had indeed been won over to the present system of solving the Rhineland question. Thus the Christian Science Monitor representative is able to corroborate what seem the main lines of the Lloyd George story, without, however, reflecting in the slightest degree on Mr. Wilson, who was free to make up his mind in whatever sense he pleased, nor on Mr. Clemenceau, who employed no improper pressure.

How can the understanding reached between Mr. Clemenceau and Mr. Wilson be regarded as a secret pact? Louis Tardieu, who the Monitor representative has consulted on this matter, strongly denies that there was ever a secret convention. All the propositions and notes relative to the left bank of the Rhine were invariably given simultaneously to Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Wilson.

Became Part of Treaty
The text that Mr. Wilson accepted on April 20 had been in the hands of Mr. Lloyd George for a fortnight. Mr. Lloyd George accepted it on April 22 on his return. These clauses became articles 428 to 432 of the Treaty of Versailles. As Mr. Tardieu added: "To describe the secret convention as a project which had been in the hand of the British and American delegates for two weeks, and which by the accidental absence of Mr. Lloyd George happened to be approved by Mr. Wilson, a few hours before Mr. Lloyd George, is improper. Vital guarantees obtained for France on the Rhine were obtained after months of hard struggle, but were obtained loyally."
In the same way M. Poincaré, through the Quai d'Orsay declares that he did not wait till Mr. Wilson had passed on to demand the consent of the British Government to the publication of the yellow book which will contain the documents respecting French security.

Instructions Sent to Ambassador
It was in December that instructions were sent to the Ambassador who made a demarche before Jan. 8. There is no document to which the description of Mr. Lloyd George applies. If there were conversations between them during his absence, and why not? Mr. Lloyd George knew the results on his return and immediately gave his adhesion.

The real significance of the interview is believed to lie in the fact that this year the French are due to leave one section of the Rhineland. Evacuation is to be effected in part every five years. Now the French do not intend to evacuate the first zone. They point to the qualifying clauses which make the evacuation conditional on German fulfillment of its obligations and sufficient guarantees against unprovoked aggression. To the French it is evident that the occupation must continue, but it is felt that the British Government means in June next to ask for a partial evacuation. Mr. Lloyd George is regarded as the stage manager of the future political scene, but there is some clumsiness in which the function is being fulfilled.

MILLS' VALUATION FOUND EXCESSIVE

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 7 (Special)—A decision in favor of the mills has been reported to the Superior Court by Fred T. Field, master, in the suit for abatement of taxes brought by the King Philip Mills against the City of Fall River. The corporation claimed that the readjustment in its valuation by the city assessors in 1921 was excessively high, and petitioned for abatement of taxes. The report of the master would allow a reduction aggregating \$497,400 in the assessed valuation of the mills, in consequence of which

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the city would be forced to rebate \$11,000 in taxes.
The King Philip Mills vs. the City of Fall River decision is the first to be reported of a number of similar suits brought against the City of Fall River cotton mills. The city assessors placed a per spindle valuation of \$24.75 on this corporation, and the mills claimed that the per spindle valuation should not exceed \$18. The master decided that \$23 was a fair valuation.

SENATE ABANDONS PLAN TO QUESTION MR. FALL ON DEALS

(Continued from Page 1)

constrain, upon which the investigations are based and resolutions supplemental thereto. This was done to meet the technical objection raised by Mr. Fall that this Congress was not authorized to act under a resolution passed by a former one.
Mr. Denby, anticipating action on the resolution requiring him to withdraw from the Cabinet, issued a statement last evening asserting that there are three basic questions involved in the oil leases and answering them all. Mr. Denby issued his statement in the form of a telegram to Roy D. Chapin, Detroit, Mich. He said, in part:

MOTOR REGISTRAR CRITICIZES JUDGES

One-Third in Lower Court He Calls Too Lenient

One-third of the lower court judges of the State are altogether too lenient in their disposition of automobile cases, according to Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, in speaking before the joint legislative committee on ways and means today on a recommendation that his force of inspectors be increased by 20, a proposal which was turned down by the state commission on administration and finance.

Mr. Goodwin was seeking to show the committee that his decisions in the suspension or revocation of licenses are not made in an arbitrary manner, as some of the members of the committee appeared to believe. He was asked about the attitude of the courts toward drunken drivers.

"There have been between 200 and 300 cases in which drivers who have been charged with operating while under the influence of liquor have got away because they have fixed it up," he declared.
Representative Henry L. Shattuck, house chairman of the committee, previous to the charges of Mr. Goodwin, had expressed the opinion that one reason why lower court judges do not sentence persons accused of driving under the influence of intoxicants was the knowledge that the accused would appeal the sentence to a higher court, and that nothing could be done by that body.

The speaker thought that the unlimited right of appeal has much to do with the attitude of the lower court justices. If these justices sentenced all the drivers coming before them on the charge of reckless operation, Mr. Shattuck thought the appeals to the Superior Court would be so many it would be necessary to quadruple the number of justices sitting on that bench.

Registrar Goodwin, speaking for the increase in his inspectorate force, said he realized much delay exists in examination for licenses but he refused to accept responsibility for such delay until the Legislature gave him a sufficient force to handle the work.

MAINE GUARD CHANGES CAMP
PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 7.—The 103d Maine Infantry, National Guard, is to undergo its annual 15-day tour of training duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, instead of Camp Devens, Massachusetts. Col. Harry M. Bigelow, commanding officer, said last night that the regiment probably would mobilize in Portland on July 26.

MILLS RUNNING NIGHTS
DRACUT, Mass., Feb. 7 (Special)—Some of the operatives in the Merrimack Woolen Mills here are working day and night to fill rush orders that have been received. Other mills in this vicinity have received orders that will keep them busy for some time to come.

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Or Apply at Once 901 Little Building or Your Own Broker

Women to Confer With Merchants on Prices, Arrangement, Service

(Continued from Page 1)

working under Herbert Hoover, United States Secretary of Commerce. The consumer will also be told what the educational directors in the stores are accomplishing. The trained clerk can wait on five customers at once, they say, thus removing an old cause for complaint by woman shoppers. The trained clerk knows how to manage the cash register beyond the possibility of mistakes, and consequent delays, for she has had at least three weeks of schooling for an hour and a half a day on this particular point, instead of only being told by the manager, "When you make a sale punch A." The extension of this training in the interest both of the store and the consumer will be urged.

The store training work which was started by Mrs. Prince at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston 20 years ago, had its first convention 10 years ago with 30 persons in attendance. This year there are about 700 persons attending its sessions, representing some 9,000,000 store workers. Many educational directors in the stores are college graduates, forming a new bridge between the colleges and industry.

Educational Departments
The present aim of the Federal Board for Vocational Education as

PREJUDICE SEEN IN VETERANS' CASE

General Edwards Criticizes Act of Auditor Cook

Alonso B. Cook, State Auditor of Massachusetts, was charged with "being actuated by prejudice" by Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, state commander of the American Legion, when he appeared today before the joint legislative committee on state administration. The charge grew out of the failure of Auditor Cook to appoint as assistant auditors in his office men who had passed the civil service examination and who are said to be disabled veterans. "A plain evasion of the law," was another phrase used by General Edwards in criticizing the action of Auditor Cook who was not present at the hearing but was represented by Daniel C. Denniston, a deputy auditor.

The hearing was the culmination of the disagreement between the auditor's office and the State House office of the American Legion. Mr. Denniston said that the auditor had refused to appoint the three men in question simply because they were too young and were "vocational students and did not have the required year's practical experience." He said: "These men had only book knowledge, while the work to be done requires practical experience."

Payson Dana, chairman of the board of civil service commissioners, spoke in opposition to the bill of State Auditor Cook, providing that he shall have authority to appoint three auditors, subject only to approval by the Governor and Council. Mr. Dana said that the bill would not "get around" the civil service laws, because even though the appointments would be subject to confirmation by the Governor and Council, the positions would still come under the civil service law.

John J. Walsh, employment officer of the American Legion, said that the veterans had passed the civil service examination, which called for one year's experience, and Commissioner Dana said that the examiners for the commission in marking the papers, investigated the claims of the men that they had this experience, and marked the papers accordingly. One of the examiners was a professor at the Institute of Technology, Mr. Dana said.

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stated by Miss Bacon is for "more educational departments in stores, for morning classes in the public schools for adult workers, and for store training in the public schools for boys and girls who have not yet entered the trade." Twenty-two states now have made a beginning with such adult classes and 13 cities in 28 states from New York to California and as far south as Texas have trained teachers in high schools to give store education to prospective workers. The latest development in the work is the "itinerant teacher" who goes from community to community where the stores are not sufficiently large to maintain permanent training of this type.

As a result of this educational work the saleswoman is not dropped into the store to sink or swim. Instead her special interests and abilities are studied and there is an attempt to put her in the department where she will enjoy her work. From teaching bundle girls how to avoid knots in string, to adjusting home problems, looking after the legal affairs as well as the general welfare of the employees of the store, the educational director has a big business on hand.

The recognition of the part which the educational director is having in building up the industry has been an outstanding feature of the present convention.

DRAMA BY RADIO CALLED SUCCESS ON "FIRST NIGHT"

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Jan. 22 (Staff Correspondence)—An experiment in radio drama at the broadcasting station of the General Electric Company, Oakland, has been pronounced a success. William Archer's "The Green Goddess," the four-act play popularized by George Arliss, was "staged" recently. Wilda Church directed the cast of players from the University of California and Berkeley.

The piece was changed in places to convey the idea of action by means of ingenious mechanical devices imitating the whirling airplane, its crash

SOVIET RUSSIA CONSIDERS BRITISH RECOGNITION FINAL

(Continued from Page 1)

and times carefulness" in avoiding new wars. He declared against the granting of concessions too hastily, recalling Nikolai Lenin's opposition to the Urquhart concession and saying: "Better rebuild Russia slowly as our own Soviet land than yield too much to foreign wolves."

May Inspire Other Countries
Mr. Krassin expressed the conviction that British recognition would inspire other countries desiring a Russian market to take similar action.

Maxim Litvinoff announced that the signing of a Russo-Italian agreement was imminent, although with possible reservations regarding certain disputed points. The Government has received official information that Benito Mussolini considers the act of recognition completed and plans to send an ambassador soon. An Italian firm has already ordered 3000 tons of benzine and 2000 tons of kerosene from the Baku Oil syndicate.

F. C. Zinovieff, defining the policy of the Soviet Government before a closed meeting of Communist members of the Union Soviet Congress, is reported to have declared that the Soviet Government, surrounded by capitalist powers, will show "thou-

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LYNN MASS 22 Munroe Street
SALEM MASS 75 Washington Street
SPRINGFIELD MASS 294 Bridge Street
WORCESTER MASS 26 Pearl Street
FITCHBURG MASS 870 Main Street
NEW BEDFORD MASS 672 Purchase Street
FALL RIVER MASS 197 Bank Street
HARTFORD CONN 47 Farmington Ave
BRIDGEPORT CONN 213 State Street
WATERBURY CONN 22 East Main Street
NEW HAVEN CONN 123 Church Street
PROVIDENCE R I 137 Mathewson Street
NEWPORT R I 331 North Street
PHILADELPHIA PA 1901 Chestnut Street
ALBANY N Y 75 North Pearl Street
NEW YORK CITY 10 West 48th Street

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1426 Massachusetts Avenue
HARVARD SQUARE
Specials for Friday and Saturday
Legs of Genuine Spring Lamb.....lb. 34¢
Best Tip Sirloin Roast. Cut from best heavy beef.....lb. 45¢

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"Largest Retailers of Meats in America"
1300 Beacon Street (Coolidge Corner) BROOKLINE
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76 Munroe Street LYNN
137 Harvard Avenue ALLSTON
256 Essex Street SALEM
537 Columbia Road DORCHESTER
250 Cabot Street BEVERLY

NATION'S WOMEN MAKE TARGET OF EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

Miss Mary van Kleeck, director of industrial studies of the Russell Sage Foundation, declared that the proposed amendment is "too vague and uncertain in its terms," and that its interpretation would be such a complicated process that it would put the courts in the position of legislating.

EXPERTS TO SPEAK ON HOME ECONOMICS

Charge accounts and investments will provide subjects for special consideration at the midwinter meeting of the New England Home Economics Association to be held at Simmons College on Saturday. At the general session which is to open the program, Donald K. David of Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration is to speak on "Charge It, and Then What Happens?"

This will be followed by sectional meetings in the afternoon. W. Herick Brown, sales manager in the bond department of a Boston bank, is to give the "Charge It, and Then What Happens?" section on "Having Saved, What I Shall Not Do With My Savings." The Problem of Our Food Supply is the subject of a talk to be given by Alden W. Briggs, executive secretary of the Boston Fruit Producers Exchange, before the home-makers' section.

WGYY TO BROADCAST PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Through cooperation with station WJZ of New York, station WGYY, Schenectady, broadcasting station of the General Electric Company, will transmit an address to be delivered by President Calvin Coolidge at the Lincoln birthday celebration of the National Republican Club of New York, at the Waldorf, Tuesday evening, Feb. 12.

In this address the President is expected to sound the keynote of the campaign for his nomination for the presidency. James W. Wadsworth Jr. (R.), Senator from New York, also will deliver an address. The speaking will start at 9 o'clock and continue two hours.

BRITISH RECOGNITION FINAL

Increased quantity of goods thus made available for export would provide a means of repaying the principal and interest of the credits.

May Inspire Other Countries
Mr. Krassin expressed the conviction that British recognition would inspire other countries desiring a Russian market to take similar action.

Maxim Litvinoff announced that the signing of a Russo-Italian agreement was imminent, although with possible reservations regarding certain disputed points. The Government has received official information that Benito Mussolini considers the act of recognition completed and plans to send an ambassador soon. An Italian firm has already ordered 3000 tons of benzine and 2000 tons of kerosene from the Baku Oil syndicate.

F. C. Zinovieff, defining the policy of the Soviet Government before a closed meeting of Communist members of the Union Soviet Congress, is reported to have declared that the Soviet Government, surrounded by capitalist powers, will show "thou-

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NATION'S WOMEN MAKE TARGET OF EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

Miss Mary van Kleeck, director of industrial studies of the Russell Sage Foundation, declared that the proposed amendment is "too vague and uncertain in its terms," and that its interpretation would be such a complicated process that it would put the courts in the position of legislating.

Changes in the Constitution are desirable, she said, only when legislation cannot be drawn up to accomplish that end, as in the case of child labor. Women have the vote, and with that weapon should be able to put through every state legislation wiping out existing disabilities. She also pointed out that the past three years have seen a great advance in promoting the status of women, and that separate and definite laws, such as the Independent citizenship law, will accomplish the results sought by proponents of the blanket equal rights amendment, without the dangers attached to that measure.

Business Women's Convention May Vote of Equal Rights Bill

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 7 (Special)—Friends of the proposed Lucretia Mott equal rights amendment to the United States Constitution today began determined efforts to obtain favorable consideration of the amendment from the legislative committee of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. This committee will report to the federation's national executive committee, which opened its midwinter business conference here today.

Mary Stewart of Washington, D. C., is chairman of the legislative committee, among whose members there is reported considerable opposition to the equal rights amendment. The legislative report is one of the most important to be submitted by 10 standing committees.

While the executive committee was in session at one hotel this morning, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles of Wilmington, Del., representing the National Council of the National Woman's Party was scheduled to speak in another making a strong plea for the amendment before the Dallas Women's Political League. Business and professional women delegates express the belief that Mrs. Hilles' appearance simultaneously with their own conference will help bring the equal rights amendment to a determining issue before the executive committee adjourns.

An effort is to be made to inaugurate a movement to increase the Lena Lake Forest scholarship fund, established at Portland last year. The late Lena Lake Forrest of Detroit was second president of the national organization.

UNIVERSALIST CLUB DINNER
A dinner, to be followed by a business meeting, will be held by the Universalist Club of Boston next Monday evening at the Hotel Bellevue. The Rev. Harold W. Haynes and the Rev. Dr. Elwood Worcester will speak.

Other organizations whose representatives appeared in opposition to the amendment were the American Federation of Labor, the National League of Women Voters, the National Council

of Women, the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Council of Catholic Women, the National Council of Jewish Women, the American Federation of Teachers, the American Home Economics Association, the Girls' Friendly Society in America, and the National Consumers' League.

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INCOME TAX SLASH,
WADSWORTH TOPICMr. Mellon's Assistant Sees Lack
of Enterprises Today Due
to Impost Burden

"The men who might be the Hills and Harrimans of today will not risk their money in new and hazardous enterprises, for they cannot forget that, if they succeed, two-thirds of their winnings go to the Government, and if they lose they bear all the losses themselves," declared Elliot Wadsworth, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in supporting the reduction by one-half of the present maximum surtaxes provided in the Mellon tax plan, before the February luncheon of the Roosevelt Club at the Parker House, Boston, today. He added:

Through ways of avoiding the high surtaxes that are perfectly legal and proper, such as investment in nontaxable securities, the present maximum federal income surtaxes are not proving effective and are actually being escaped by those who are supposed to pay them, to an alarming degree. The existing maximum surtaxes have proved impractical in collecting the revenue which the Federal Government must have, and for this reason the Mellon plan proposes to reduce them to a point where men of large income will be induced to take their money out of tax exemptions and put it back in private industry.

Fewer Taxable Incomes
In support of the Mellon plan which would reduce the maximum surtax from 50 per cent to 25 per cent, and the normal tax from 8 per cent to 6 per cent, Mr. Wadsworth offered statistics to show how, through the purchase of tax-exempt securities, the number of large taxable incomes has shrunk in recent years. He said:

In 1916 there were 1300 taxable incomes of over \$300,000 a year; in 1921 only 246. The total of these incomes in 1916 was about \$1,000,000,000; in 1921, \$183,000,000. In 1916 the tax yield from these incomes was \$261,000,000 and in 1921 only \$88,000,000. It is safe to say that the 1922 figures, when assembled, will show further reductions. The main reason, therefore, for reducing the surtax is because it has proved impractical in collecting the revenue which the Government must have.

About three-fifths of the total Federal tax bill against the people which is now approximately \$2,750,000,000 a year, existing out of the income tax. The burden is carried by those who do not make returns to Washington as well as by those who do, for the former, like everyone else, are able to do so indirectly, through the increased prices on commodities that taxation causes. Most people agree that the Mellon plan reduction of the normal tax is proper and that a lower tax on wages and salaries, as compared with income on a fixed investment, is entirely reasonable.

It is estimated that these two items would relieve the taxpayer to the extent of \$190,000,000 a year. On the other hand, the surtax rate was the chief bone of contention, yet this rate had been worked out by experts who had been studying for months to determine the fairest and most constructive method of treating them.

Investment Taxes Compared
Discussing the question of tax-exempt securities with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Wadsworth pointed out that it now takes a return of 11 per cent on a private taxable investment to equal the return of a 4 1/2 per cent non-taxable security for a man of large income. He added:

Suppose you went to John D. Rockefeller and discussed with him the question of getting him to invest in some construction work, or even of taking a mortgage. The farm mortgage could not return more than 6 per cent, yet on this return Mr. Rockefeller would have to pay a total Federal tax of 58 per cent. To offer him a private investment with a possibility of equal return, the rate would have to be at least 11 per cent.

Such a situation, Mr. Wadsworth explained, caused the securities of a small and remote district issuing tax-exempt bonds to be a parity with securities offered by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad or any other carrier which might need the money and would use it for a larger public service than the remote district could give. He continued:

The present maximum surtax in conjunction with tax-exempt bonds practically eliminated the most profitable income from the normal field of business. The Mellon plan would bring his money back into private industry by making the advantages of tax-exempt bonds and ordinary bonds more even. Instead of an 11 per cent private investment being equal to a 4 1/2 per cent tax-exempt, a 6 1/2 per cent private bond would be equal to it, under the Mellon surtax.

Referring to the bill for a constitutional amendment to limit future issues of tax-exempt bonds, now before the House of Representatives, Mr. Wadsworth pointed out that at best this amendment could not be effective for some years, and that, not being retroactive, it would take many years more before the financial affairs ceased to be influenced by the tax-exempt bonds already issued. He urged, therefore, the necessity of immediate passage of the Mellon plan, as proposed, to deal with the situation now before the Nation.

PROPOSED BASEBALL
MEASURES OPPOSED

Several petitions legalizing professional baseball on Sunday and permitting voluntary subscriptions and col-

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CLUB WOMEN HEAR
DRY LAW DEBATED

(Continued from Page 1)

stitution could never be enforced and that the remedy for the drink evil was a modification of the Volstead law. A joint legislative committee, he said, composed of representatives of the American Federation of Labor, the Constitutional League, the Moderation League of New York and the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, with headquarters in Washington, are now at work on a bill to that end, which they expect to have introduced in Congress soon.

The purpose of the bill, he said, would be to remedy the present situation, get rid of the bootlegger, keep out the saloon and bring about a condition of temperance. According to this bill, none of the liquor which the bill would permit to be sold could be consumed on the premises.

"To a great body of our citizens who had not studied the subject prohibition meant temperance; to those who have studied it it means exactly the opposite," Mr. Codman declared. "The saloon as we used to know it was a scandal and a disgrace. The one and only good thing that prohibition has accomplished is the abolition of the open saloon. But it is to be deeply regretted that in order to secure its abolition we have put on our statute books a law which has brought greater evils than it was designed to cure," Mr. Codman continued.

Those of us who have fought prohibition claim that it has wholly failed to prevent the drinking of alcoholic beverages; that it has failed to reduce crime; that it has increased drunkenness; that it has increased corruption; that it has promoted bootlegging and smuggling to an extent never before known in the history of the world; that it has spread illicit distilling over this country until no part is free from taint.

"Personal Liberty" Plea
The law has not been a success. Now, why is it so? In the first place it is an attempt to make one law for many widely separated communities. What might satisfy the people of the wide prairie of Nebraska, utterly repugnant to the more densely populated State of New York with its heterogeneous and polyglot population.

The law is unpopular because it infringes on personal liberty in a peculiarly offensive manner. It insists that A, who has never offended, shall so regulate his life that B, who has offended, shall be able to do so no more. It has created an army of spies, and the citizens feel that their homes are in jeopardy of violent search and their goods of seizure. It is believed by many working people to be intended as class legislation.

PARENTS OFFICIATE
AT STAR'S INITIATION

Miss Louise D. Brayton, one of 14 candidates initiated by the officers of Rosindale Chapter, No. 104, Order of the Eastern Star, last evening, had the unusual distinction of being obligated by her father, Warren H. Brayton, who is a past patron of that chapter and further assisted through the degrees by her mother, Mrs. Hattie E. Brayton, who is a past matron of that chapter. It was the first initiatory work performed by the newly installed officers, and Norman S. Ramsey, the new Worthy Patron, gave way to Mr. Brayton in order that the latter might obligate his daughter, along with the other candidates. Mrs. Brayton acted as Chaplain.

The feature was "an act not on the program" and was followed by the presentation to each one of the 14 candidates, by Mr. and Mrs. Brayton, of an Eastern Star pin, in honor of the occasion.

OPEN AIR CONCERTS
BY RADIO PROPOSED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 7 (Special)—A proposal to make radio receiving in parks take the place of band concerts has been advanced by Alderman James E. Dunne. Alderman Dunne, who also is chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee for Rhode Island, sent a resolution to the Board of Aldermen today, containing the proposal.

While it is possible to hold band concerts weekly in parks during the summer, Mr. Dunne believes it would be beneficial to attempt radio concerts to be continued in the parks, thereby affording more entertainment for park frequenters. He has asked in the resolution that the committee on parks investigate the project and report to the board.

DR. NEARING AT FORD HALL

Dr. Scott Nearing, one-time instructor in economics at the University of Pennsylvania, will be the speaker at the Ford Hall Forum next Sunday evening. He will speak on the topic "Is Life Worth Living?" Dr. Nearing now is a lecturer in economics and sociology at the Rand School of Social Science, New York City.

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WEALTH DRAFT PLAN
HEARING ARRANGEDStrong Delegation Will Seek
Legislative Indorsement of
Proposed Amendment

So lengthy was the discussion of the resolution, that the Legislature of Massachusetts memorialized the Congress that the United States enter forthwith the Permanent Court of International Justice, at the public hearing in the State House yesterday, that consideration of the other resolution before the committee, providing for an amendment to the Federal Constitution making it a rule of action in the event of war that the Nation draft wealth as well as men, was deferred until tomorrow morning. It will come before the same committee, that on constitutional law.

Several of the men who spoke in favor of immediate entry by the United States into the World Court declared themselves as supporters of the plan for conscription of wealth as well as men in the event of war and they announced their intention to be at the hearing tomorrow.

Mr. Gordon to Conduct

John Calder Gordon, executive director of the Massachusetts Federation of Patriotic Societies and Good Government Clubs, who presented both resolutions before the committee drafting that providing for the conscription of the property equally with the persons, lives and liberties of all citizens in the event of war, is today preparing for the conduct of the hearing tomorrow morning in Room 443 at 10:30 o'clock on the universal conscription resolution.

A letter written to Mr. Gordon by John H. Clarke, formerly a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, in which he favored early and decisive action by the United States, leading to the entry into the World Court, was read and made a great impression. Judge Clarke is the president of the League of Nations Nonpartisan Association. Several other letters were read at the hearing by Mr. Gordon, among them being words of indorsement from Harvey N. Shepard, Mrs. Arthur G. Rotch, president of the Massachusetts League for Women Voters, and others.

Attorney A. Barr Comstock presented a statement signed by 125 Boston and eastern Massachusetts attorneys indorsing the proposed entry by the United States into the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Professor Hudson's Speech

Presented as an authority of distinction on international law, Prof. Manley O. Hudson of Harvard, speaking at the proposed participation by the United States in the jurisdiction of the World Court, said, in part:

If the United States is not to succeed in the organized world we must take the action proposed by President Harding, President Coolidge and Secretary Hughes with reference to the International Court. No other court is a possibility. Forty-seven nations have joined in creating this one, and the future must build on the present foundation.

The talk about divorcing the International Court from the League of Nations is futile. It is usually based on ignorance of the precise connection. Whenever people understand the connection, I have found them overwhelmingly in favor of going ahead. The United States cannot build an international court by herself, and we cannot co-operate with the other nations of the world in complete indifference to the effort which 54 other peoples are making to organize the world's peace.

MT. HOLYOKE GIRLS
FAVOR PEACE PLAN

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Feb. 7 (Special)—Mt. Holyoke College students have indorsed the Bok peace plan by a vote of 66 to 63, according to an announcement made today. The vote was taken yesterday following a mass meeting at which Dr. Irving Fisher, professor of political economy of Yale University, upheld the plan, and Norman Thomas, formerly editor of the New York Leader, spoke against it.

MAINE EDUCATION
COSTS \$817 A PUPIL

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 7 (Special)—Public school education in Maine is costing \$817 a pupil, according to tabulation made by the State education department. "This is not an exact figure," it was pointed out.

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FOR
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CLEANING
CLEVELAND

BOSTON CONTINUES
SCHICK TEST USE,
DESPITE EFFECTS

(Continued from Page 1)

to see that no undue coercion, whether through fear of disease, fear of ridicule, or through any fear whatever, be brought to bear on these children or their parents.

Experiments to determine the effects of the frozen toxin-antitoxin on animals are being carried on at the state laboratory at Forest Hills. It was announced today.

Twenty-five more children were added to the list of Schick serum victims yesterday, with the discovery of a situation in Bridgewater, Mass., similar to that in Concord Academy. One case each in Boston and Holyoke were reported.

Medical men were given a complete surprise when they discovered that freezing of the serum releases the dangerous poison it contains, as they had supposed that low temperatures were best for it. Results have shown them to have been mistaken and they now

FLIGHTS PLANNED
BY OTHER NATIONSShenandoah's Trip Is Urged by
Lieut.-Com. Bartlett

"If the United States abandons the proposed trip of the U. S. S. Shenandoah to the polar regions this summer it will only give some other nation an opportunity to be the first to accomplish this feat," declared Lieut.-Com. Robert A. Bartlett of the United States Naval Reserve Corps, today, who is in Boston to speak at the City Club this evening.

Speaking of the plans for the flight, he said that every precaution has been taken for the success of the expedition and he outlined the preparations being made, which will practically insure the safety of crew and ship. "This is not a publicity stunt," nor is it an attempt to discover the North Pole," said Commander Bartlett, "but it is a scientific expedition of exploration and a means of training our men in handling dirigible aircraft in a long flight."

Commander Bartlett has had many years' experience in the polar regions, having been within 100 miles of the North Pole, and, therefore, is an authority on conditions in that little known section of the world. He points out that the Shenandoah will at no time be out of radio communication with its base, and never more than 1000 miles from a mooring mast. Indeed, he adds, the entire unexplored region can be covered in 40 or 50 hours of flying.

"America is beginning to realize that the success of the Navy lies in the air," said Commander Bartlett. "When we consider that birds fly to within 400 miles of the Pole to lay their eggs, and that in the Shenandoah we have a craft which has been tried and proven, there seems no reason why our Navy shouldn't be first to carry the American flag into this new territory."

NEW HAMPSHIRE DEBT
REDUCED TO \$182,000

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 7 (Special)—George E. Farrand, State Treasurer, in his annual report, shows the New Hampshire state debt to have been reduced last year to \$182,000, the lowest figure since before the Civil War. Indications are that the State will be clear of debt in 1925.

Receipts last year were \$7,215,000 and disbursements were \$6,888,000 and the difference was applied on the reduction of the debt from \$945,000, to which low figure it was reduced during the previous year.

No bonds have been issued and several public works have been paid for out of current income, including the memorial interstate bridge at Portsmouth and normal school buildings at Plymouth. The State taxes were also materially reduced last year.

ENGINEERS TO MEET

Members of the Boston section of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers will meet at 7:30 o'clock this evening at the Engineers Club, 2 Commonwealth Avenue, where M. H. Roberts, vice-president of the Franklin Railway Supply Company, Inc., will present a six-reel motion picture on "The Past and Future Development of the Steam Locomotive Engine." After the showing of the film, Prof. Harvey N. Davis of Harvard University will lead a discussion.

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BOSTON CONTINUES
SCHICK TEST USE,
DESPITE EFFECTS

(Continued from Page 1)

to see that no undue coercion, whether through fear of disease, fear of ridicule, or through any fear whatever, be brought to bear on these children or their parents.

Experiments to determine the effects of the frozen toxin-antitoxin on animals are being carried on at the state laboratory at Forest Hills. It was announced today.

Twenty-five more children were added to the list of Schick serum victims yesterday, with the discovery of a situation in Bridgewater, Mass., similar to that in Concord Academy. One case each in Boston and Holyoke were reported.

Medical men were given a complete surprise when they discovered that freezing of the serum releases the dangerous poison it contains, as they had supposed that low temperatures were best for it. Results have shown them to have been mistaken and they now

Increased School Medical Domination
Is Strongly Opposed by Californians

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Feb. 7.—Opponents of medical domination in the public schools of San Francisco are aroused to resist what is said to be an attempt of health authorities to close the schools against those who refuse to submit to diphtheria culture tests.

In San Francisco more than 25 students are so excluded on the pretext that they are dangerous "contact" cases, although physical evidence of diphtheria is lacking. What has especially stirred opponents of school-child experimentation is the action of the State Board of Health which, on Feb. 2, by a majority vote of one, eliminated a safety clause in its rules, which provided that "Suspected diphtheria contacts who refuse to be cultured may be excluded from school and isolated for a period of not longer than 14 days." This clause appears in Rule 12, Bulletin No. 5, issued by the board in December, 1921.

The question now arises: Are the doctors and school nurses to be sole arbiters of who shall go to school? The question is pertinent. Heretofore opponents of compulsory medication found refuge in this medical admission that 14 days' isolation suffices to exclude all danger of contagion from "carriers." By its changed rule, the board apparently hopes to leave the time limits of enforced absence from school to the determination and discretion of school doctor and nurse.

But the Public School Protective League and other agencies will not have it so since this shift is plainly intended to give health authorities power to smoke out those resisting. Nor is San Francisco alone in this affair. A case in Glendale, Los Angeles County, similar to some of those in San Francisco, yesterday evoked an opinion from Ulysses S. Webb, Attorney-General of the State to Will C. Wood, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Capital is being made of

Question of Arbiters

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But the effect of these limitations, so far as the present question concerned, is that the provision for physical examination of pupils provided for in Section 1618a of the political code, shall not be generally applicable, in the absence of cause for the belief that the child may be afflicted with a contagious disease, to those children whose parents or guardian file a written notice referred to in the said section stating that they will not consent to such physical examination.

This excerpts such children from such physical examination in the carrying out of the main purpose of Section 1618a. In other words, a parent or guardian can insist that his child or ward shall not be subjected to physical examinations. He cannot, however, in asserting such a right deprive school authorities of their undoubted power to protect all children under their control from having communicated to them a disease, in a case where acting in good faith the school authorities are of the opinion that some child may be afflicted with such contagious or infectious disease, and acting in such good faith they de-

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face the problem of determining exact
thermal effects.

The 25 pupils of the McElwain School in Bridgewater who are suffering from the results of inoculation will have to be confined to their beds for a month, according to Dr. Leo O'Connell of the State Board of Health, and Dr. Milton J. Rosenau of the Harvard Medical School, who went to Bridgewater to see them.

The Schick treatment was administered to these children by Dr. Arthur N. Carr at the direction of the school board. The serum was received by Dr. Charles W. Hutchinson, who administered the toxin-antitoxin.

In Concord the 19 children made ill by the serum, while showing improvement today, will not be permitted to leave their beds for a few weeks, said Dr. Charles W. Hutchinson, who administered the toxin-antitoxin.

Dr. Bela Schick, the Austrian physician, who developed the immunizing process of that name, came from Washington and visited Concord and Bridgewater. With him came Dr. W. T. Harrison of the Public Health Service at Washington and Dr. William H. Parks of the New York City Health Department.

"Contact" Case Alleged

Everyone is merely an alleged "contact" case, "requiring isolation," says Dr. William C. Hassler of the State Board of Health. Yet in one particularly notorious case in San Francisco a little girl of seven thus "isolated" has been romping around indoors since Jan. 1. She has even been examined several times by reputable medical practitioners, not, however, of the medical staff at Grattan Grade School, but readmission has been refused despite four tests showing negative reaction.

This case is notorious because it is said to illustrate a tendency on the part of the school health authorities to ignore even medical tests not taken by themselves personally and to insist upon the right to come into the home and take a throat culture of each member of the family.

Opponents do not oppose "reasonable isolation in good faith," to quote Mr. Webb. They are resisting strenuously the pretentious dictatorship of a certain school of medicine, the activities of which, in several instances, has amounted to deliberate discrimination in homes where radical disagreement with medical views prevail.

FAIRS PRESIDENT CHOSEN
PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 7.—Dr. R. N. Randall of Lewiston was elected president of the Maine Association of Agricultural Fairs, attended by about 75 representatives of the fairs of the State. Dr. P. R. Baird of Waterville was chosen vice-president, Isiah R. Morrill, Brunswick, secretary, and George H. Plummer, Skowhegan, treasurer. Representatives of a number of show organizations were present.

Case at Glendale
Mr. Webb concedes the right of the Glendale school authorities to enforce their rules that pupils absent five days from school for any illness must obtain a permit from the school nurse or from other designated person before readmission will be permitted, all subject, however, to certain limitations. He adds, however:

But the effect of these limitations, so far as the present question concerned, is that the provision for physical examination of pupils provided for in Section 1618a of the political code, shall not be generally applicable, in the absence of cause for the belief that the child may be afflicted with a contagious disease, to those children whose parents or guardian file a written notice referred to in the said section stating that they will not consent to such physical examination.

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BOY SCOUTS READY
FOR CELEBRATIONBroadcasting of Scout Oath to
Open Week's Activities—Bos-
ton Program a Full One

Boy Scouts of Greater Boston, beginning tomorrow evening, will share in a nation-wide celebration of the fourteenth anniversary of the Boy Scout movement. For the first time in a scout gathering of this kind, radio will play a leading part. At 8:15, Station WGI will broadcast the Boy Scout oath and law. At the same moment, all over Boston, every scout and scout official, wherever located or however occupied, will come to salute and will recite the oath and law. The ideal of the movement is embodied in this oath and this law.

On the recreational field of Boston Common approximately 100 Scouts, representing the First Boston District, will assemble under the leadership of Edward S. Roche, district executive, and repeat the oath and law. The text of the Scout oath follows:

"On my honor, I will do my best to do my duty to God and my country, and to obey the Scout laws; to help other people at all times; to keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight."

In the other three districts into which Greater Boston is divided for scout administration, it has been planned to have most of the scouts in attendance at their regular troop meetings, where in many cases radio sets will be in use so that the call from WGI will be heard.

The ceremony in Boston will open a week of special Boy Scout activities. The First Corps of Cadets Army in Columbus Avenue will be the scene of a get-together Saturday evening. A preliminary reunion is to be held Saturday noon at the Boston City Club, where 25 boys who received honors for unusual attainment in "camp spirit, efficiency in scoutcraft, and physical development" at the Boston City Club summer camp at Loon Lake, Middleboro, last year, will meet under the guidance of Donald North, scout executive for Boston, and Donald Waugh, chief of the "Knights of Loon Lake," to discuss plans for the 1924 summer outing.

The anniversary meeting Saturday night will inaugurate a drive for membership which it is hoped will culminate in a roster of 3000 scouts in Boston. Speakers will include William L. Putnam, president of the First District Council and vice-president of the All-Boston Council, who will present pennants to 33 "full troops" which, during the past six months, have attained maximum membership; George Owen Jr., the former Harvard athlete and present member of the Boston Hockey Club, who is also assistant scoutmaster of Troop 12, Brookline; and Frederick S. Snyder, Patriotism will be the keynote of the gathering, over which Mr. North will

preside with District Executive Hans V. Kiedrich serving as floor marshal. On Sunday all scouts will attend church in uniform. Meetings are planned for next week at local high schools as part of the civic co-operation which is going on between the local Boy Scout movement and the Boston Fire Department. An Eagle Badge, the highest award attainable in the organization, will be presented Monday night to Scout Walter Thorner of Troop 11, Dorchester.

ART

William J. Kaula's Water Colors

In all group exhibitions of local artists, one has always been able to recognize William J. Kaula for a certain individual charm that can be found in all his landscapes. He is now exhibiting by himself at the Guild of Boston Artists on Newbury Street.

In this most decorative group of water colors, Mr. Kaula manifests one pervading quality in nature. Whether it is a mountain, or snow scene, a brook, or a thick wood, this artist is always sure to convey it with majestic dignity. His colors are rich, but not radiant. His compositions allow, amply for the many little details, none of which are too small to lend themselves to the attractive decorative scheme. He achieves exquisite effects with blue and green. Only occasionally does he resort to the emotive charm of warm colors; and then, only when the occasion demands it for realistic representation. His trees are painted with the ethereal elegance of Corot.

There is more than the beauty of decoration in Mr. Kaula's landscapes. His skies are painted with stirring vigor. Silvery grey clouds float by for the vivid blue, the tints that he puts in the background, filtered through trees, add considerably to atmospheric effect.

It is always in the sure smooth brush and the sense of the niceties that enhance the nobility of nature, that we find the individuality that characterizes Mr. Kaula's painting.

Registered at The Christian
Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Grace A. Smith, Longmeadow, Mass.

Mrs. F. W. Sharp, Des Moines, Ia.

Mrs. R. F. Hall, Norwich, Conn.

W. R. Perry, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Carlton G. Peroun, Newton, Mass.

Gustav Goutsek, New York City.

Vernon H. Wille, San Jose, Cal.

Alice Brock, Somerville, Mass.

Sedley F. Dunlap, Somerville, Mass.

Mrs. A. H. Stewart, Somerville, Fla.

Mrs. Lillian A. Ainsworth, Providence, R. I.

Bernice M. Gardner, Providence, R. I.

John E. Jackson, New York City.

George M. Campbell, East Orange, N. J.

Mathias Staff, Chicago, Ill.

M. F. H. Ault, Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL CAR WHEEL CO.
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 7.—National Car Wheel Company, a Pittsburgh concern, with main plant in West Chester, Ohio, is said to have changed hands for considerably more than \$1,000,000. The annual output is 120,000 wheels. The company is valued at \$1,500,000, with \$450,000 7 per cent preferred outstanding. A stock dividend of 4 per cent was paid in 1921.



British Broadcasting Company's Aims

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 21.—On an average the British Broadcasting Company gets 2000 letters a day at its London offices, and a similar number at its various offices in the country, said J. C. W. Reith, managing director of the company, in a talk to the Rotarians of London at one of their weekly luncheons. When it was first formed toward the end of 1922, the staff of the B. B. C. (as it is generally called) consisted of three men; now it has a large and constantly growing staff in London, as well as a considerable number of employees in the provincial branches. The growth of its audiences is even more remarkable: the program broadcast on New Year's Eve, 1922, was heard by some 20,000 people; that on New Year's Eve, 1923, by between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000.

Mr. Reith said he had no doubt that if the B. B. C. had merely been after popularity, it could have achieved it from the outset by catering down to the lowest level of popular taste. This it had always refused to do, and had, therefore, for a time been the butt of much hostile criticism. But the B. B. C. was a monopoly, and conceived that its duty lay not only in giving entertainment, but in educating and its aim had been to provide a program which would be listened to by everyone, children included, and not raise a blush. Only those who had to arrange an entertainment in these days could know how difficult a task they

had set themselves. He was proud to say that of all the letters—many of them full of the most scathing criticism—only one had been received accusing the company of vulgarity. He was still engaged in inquiring into the allegation.

Mr. Reith declared that the B. B. C. did not in the least object to being bombarded with letters, but on the contrary encouraged it, as it was the only means of finding out whether the programs were appreciated. Among other things he had noticed was that when "highbrow" talks from officials of the British Museum and other high educational authorities were first started the B. B. C. was inundated with criticisms. Gradually, however, the "highbrow" items were becoming more popular.

The company had also been assailed for broadcasting talks on religious subjects but had stuck to its guns, and now criticism had ceased. The company made it a rule to give at least half an hour a week to religion and had recently broadcast a complete Church of England service—a practice which it hoped to extend to the services of the other religious denominations.

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TERRIER CLUB SHOWQuality of Exhibits Very High—
Total of 2363 Entries

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The National Terrier Club show is different from all the other dog shows. It is much "doggiest." All the men, or nearly all of them, seem to be dressed in breeches and gaiters, and the ladies all look "knowing" on the subject of dogs and affect soft felt hats and rough tweed coats and skirts.

At the Kennel Club Show, one hears a single bark now and then. At the Terrier show, it is one continuous yelp from about 1500 dogs. The various terriers hold a big place in the British heart is testified by the crowds of visitors to the show. It is difficult to get near the various judging rings, where anxious exhibitors make strenuous endeavors to induce their exhibits to tail stand up at the correct angle, there a lady brushes out her Sealyham's whiskers, unashamed of the little puffs of white powder with which he has been made to look yet whiter. Here and there in the midst of the crowd and hubbub can be seen a lady artist busily engaged in painting someone's favorite, oblivious of the jostling throngs around her.

The total entries this year numbered 2363, this large figure being arrived at by the fact that many dogs were entered for several classes. The fox terriers, rough and smooth, provided the largest entries, 521 between them, and Sealyhams came next, with 326. The smallest class was the colored bull terriers, only about half-a-dozen being shown. Other classes were Airedales, Scottish, Irish, Cairns, West Highland, the popular Kerry Blues, white bull-terriers, Border, Welsh, Bedlington, Dandie Dinmonts, and Skye terriers. The quality, throughout was very high.

POLAND HONORS AMERICAN
SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (Special)—The Order of the Polonia Resurgit has been awarded E. F. W. Alexanderson, consulting engineer of the General Electric Company and chief consulting engineer of the Radio Corporation of America, by the Polish Government, in recognition of his meritorious services in connection with the building of Poland's new radio station near Warsaw. A similar station, being built in Sweden, is expected to be ready for operation by midsummer.

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PROGRESS LEAGUE
SEEKS U. S. BRANCHDr. Broda Asks Churches to Back
Organization—"Parliament
of Nations" Sought

Through the co-operation of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches and the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, Dr. Rudolph Broda of Geneva, Switzerland, president of the League for the Organization of Progress, will form an American branch of his society within the next few weeks. At a series of meetings held recently in Boston the general purposes of Dr. Broda's organization and of the affiliated Union for Voluntary Disarmament were outlined to groups of representatives of various American peace agencies. The Rev. E. Tallmadge Root, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, presided at these meetings, and it was at his suggestion that the practicability of immediately organizing a permanent American committee was considered.

In an interview yesterday with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Dr. Broda said: "Our next step, in both the League for the Organization of Progress and the Voluntary Disarmament Union, is to go before the church organizations. Dr. Root has made it possible for us to reach the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, and through him we are making appeal to the Federal Council."

The immediate purpose of the organization of which Dr. Broda is the head is to establish, in Geneva, an International Institute of Research to serve as a clearing house for public opinion in regard to questions relating to the League of Nations. Having established this institute, the league will attempt to bring pressure to bear upon the League of Nations to make of it a real parliament of nations rather than a council of various representatives of the governments in power.

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In each of the member nations. The Union for Voluntary Disarmament, of which Miss Erika Jusling of Vienna is secretary, looks to the establishment in the United States of battalions of individuals who, in agreement with battalions of proportionate size in other nations, will pledge themselves to refuse to participate in future wars. Dr. Broda declared yesterday that several of the representatives of peace organizations in the United States pledged their support to this undertaking, but that he had determined to carry on his work through the church organizations as furnishing the most effective means for speedily establishing his league.

CHEAP IMPORTED
LABOR ATTACKEDTheodore C. Risley Defends the
Quota System

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 7 (Special).—Discussing proposed changes in the immigration law, before the Associated Industries of Massachusetts in the Noyes street last night, Theodore C. Risley, solicitor of the United States Department of Labor, declared that the quota system in some form was sound and desirable, but said that much improvement was possible through amending the law, particularly in examining persons before they sail for this country, avoiding the hardship attendant upon enforced returns in many instances.

Mr. Risley condemned the wholesale importation of cheap foreign labor. He said:

"Every great nation that has come to ruin has met its fate through an influx of foreign hirelings. A national labor shortage, when acute, finds a solution through new inventions and other devices for the improvement of industry. That is the right remedy for this country to pursue, rather than continued dependence upon alien labor."

If we are to have a synchronized and democratized people we must change our policy. The time is coming when we shall depend almost entirely on our own labor resources, skilled and unskilled, in the conduct of our industries, and the advancement of science and improvement of machinery are hastening that time.

The speaker stressed the point that the safety of democracy depends on the intelligence, enlightenment and happiness of the working classes.

DRIVING WHILE DRUNK
HELD TO BE A FELONY

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 7.—The Maine law court has ruled in a recent case here today that operating an automobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquor is a felony, and that, therefore, municipal, police and trial justice courts cannot take jurisdiction in such cases, except to hold the offender for the grand jury.

The receipt states that where the possible maximum punishment provided for criminal offenses is imprisonment for one year, even though a less sentence is given, the crime is a felony, and, therefore, a respondent cannot be held on such a charge except on presentment of indictment, by a grand jury.

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TWO CITIES IN CONTROVERSY
OVER SALEM HARBOR ISLANDSBeverly Lays Claim to Ownership as Salem Mayor Files
Bill for Action by Legislature

SALEM, Mass., Feb. 7 (Special).—An interesting contest for title to the several important islands located off the shores of Salem, Beverly and Marblehead, may develop in the Legislature as a result of a bill filed by Mayor George J. Bates which seeks to establish the legal rights of the city of Salem to all islands within its territorial limits.

This action by Mayor Bates follows a recent decision of the land court denying the squatter's claim of William H. Finch of Marblehead, who sought to obtain title to a part of Tinker's Island on the grounds of having had permanent possession for the past 20 years.

Possibilities of a controversy developed at the recent meeting of the Beverly Board of Aldermen when that body passed a vote instructing the Beverly representative to the General Court to present a bill which, while legalizing the revenue received in the past by the city of Salem, from taxes assessed on property on Mistry Island and Bakers Island, would hereafter vest ownership of the islands in the city of Beverly.

Beverly officials contend that when Beverly was set apart from Salem in 1855, the islands were located in the section turned over to Salem. On the other hand, Salem has always maintained jurisdiction over the harbor islands. Tinker's Island and Gooseberry Island have always been listed among the real estate holdings of the city of Salem, and at times rental charges have been exacted and have been paid by leases on these islands. Property owners on Mistry, or Mistry Island, as it was formerly called, and Bakers Island have been taxed for their real estate holdings by the city of Salem and such taxes have been paid to the city.

Some 20 years ago the property owners on Mistry Island petitioned the city government of Salem for water service and at a cost of thousands of dollars a water pipe line was laid from the Beverly shore, under the stretch of water separating the island from the mainland. Water was furnished the island residents by the city of Salem and at the expense of the city. Beverly at that time laid no claims to the island, and in fact, permitted the city of Salem to lay its pipe mains through Beverly territory to reach the nearest point on the island.

According to an index of records of historical facts to be found at the State House in Boston, Salem was established from common lands on Aug. 23, 1630. Under date of Oct. 16, 1660, there is a record of "certain

islands known by the name of the Mistry and Bakers," granted to Salem, apparently by act of the General Court. On Oct. 14, 1658, that part of Salem called "Bass River" was established as Beverly by act of the General Court. Salem acquiescing.

Sidney Perley, an authority on ancient records of Salem, may be called before the legislative body to assist in establishing the real ownership of the islands. He declares that the old English law will figure in the contest, and a question of private and public ownership may be involved.

BUILDING ADDITIONS
AID BOSTON SCHOOLS

For the second year no new portables are to be bought by the Boston school department, according to John C. Brodhead, assistant superintendent of schools, who says that the building situation is improving steadily. Two trips recently have been made by representatives of the board of apportionment and the schoolhouse commission, to inspect the school buildings and districts.

Although every child has a full-time seat, there still remain congested sections where the completion of several new buildings will relieve when the schools reopen next September. These include:

A lower elementary school in the Theodore Lyman district, East Boston; a four-room primary unit in the Bennett district, Brighton; a nine-room addition in the Thomas Gardner district, Allston; a 12-room annex to the Hugh O'Brien School; a four-room and hall addition to the Julia Ward Howe School, Roxbury; a four-room primary unit at the Francis Parkman, Jamaica Plain, and a four-room elementary unit in the Robert Gould Shaw district, West Roxbury.

There also will be the addition of a third floor to the Winslow School, Brighton, to adapt the building to intermediate school purposes.

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EDUCATIONAL

Central American Problems,
Opportunity of United States

Guatemala City, Special Correspondence

THE problem of education in Central America is slowly becoming the one outstanding issue in the duties and opportunities of the United States there. No one, anywhere, or of any party or political faith, can blink the fact that the success of democracy depends on an educated and intelligent electorate—and after all the political problem of Central America is that of making democracy "work." Therefore, education. And as the United States must, perforce, aid in solving the political problems of Central America, for her own safety and progress, she must then help with the educational problem.

At the moment, we are handicapped by two definite factors, indifference in the United States and the centralization of such education as there now is in Central America in the hands of the Roman Catholic Church. The latter element of the situation is decidedly subtle—and potent. The Church schools are the best to be found in Central America and for a very practical reason. Until the present day, the only teachers who have been willing to devote themselves to the thankless task of working without pay with the dense ignorance of the masses of Central America have been priests and nuns. Through tyranny after tyranny and revolution after revolution, public educational systems have been stifled, starved for lack of support and the teachers (and this is true even today) paid only portions of their poor salaries. Thus the Church schools alone survived, and even to today they have a place which is not recognized by the casual observer but is none the less the most potent because it is the farthest advanced and most successful school system in Central America.

Church Education Developed

Church education is at its highest development in Nicaragua. Here the Government is conservative, and clerical. The Jesuits who were driven out of Mexico have built on the shores of the Great Lake of Nicaragua one of the finest colleges in Latin America, and the cities of Nicaragua all have many Church schools of every kind, manual training, trade, professional and clerical. In one school of the Silesian brothers, the pupils are engaged in decorating elaborately a new church and making a carved altar—not the most productive trade to learn, but worthy, and, of course, linking the growing youth of the land to the Church which has educated them. Everywhere throughout the country this is going on, because a large proportion of the public funds for education are devoted to supporting the Church schools, with the idea that in this way more education for the people is gained for the same money.

An educational expert from the United States invited by the Nicaraguan Government, made a report on conditions there, about two years ago. He met with some difficulties owing to a misunderstanding of the arrangements, but finally was permitted to carry out his work and receive his pay. He did not go deeply into the Church schools, avoiding frankly a pitfall which would have caused him some difficulties. His report as a whole was confined to decisions and suggestions for bringing Philippine and Argentine teachers and inducing American publishers to print textbooks in Spanish which could be sold at prices to compete with Spanish and German publishers. These are important phases of the problem, although the deeper problem of spreading education generally by means other than the Church schools is probably primary to all. For, with all its government aid, the Church is not spreading primary education, but is making its very fine showing in secondary, professional and higher schools. And the need of democracy is broad education of the masses.

The Education of the Upper Classes

The present system in Nicaragua works very logically to certain well-defined ends. The upper classes are all educated, now, in the Church schools, with the resultant general control of the public thought, but with an interesting sidelight in a general feeling that the masses should be carefully held from too much education of a sort to "upset" the priests. This, of course, the viewpoint of the Roman Catholic system of education, and it has permeated deeply not only Nicaragua but the other countries as well. Nowhere in Latin America is the view so frankly expressed, and nowhere is it so easily traced to the religious type of training.

Even in the countries where the Church has little say over general education, it is almost comical (and would be if it were not so tragic) to hear the view expressed by Roman Catholic-educated politicians that the vote must not be given to the women, for instance, because to do so would be to "put the control of the feminine vote in the hands of the priests." Which attitude is, one may guess, a matter of satisfaction to those elements who do not want feminine growth out of that very control by the priesthood. The whole thing is reflected again in the desire to keep the lower classes from education other than religious and manual, and the restriction of the vote, because obviously the vote, destructive though its possession might be in its first years, inevitably will bring some form of growth in individual and mass thought.

I have said more times than a few, in these articles, that Central America is epitomic of the problems of the

son of the President to help his A. B. C.'s, for there are no such funds. There is no way, even for us to send an educational attaché to one of our legations in Central America where he might save an entire system of education by his advice, if we could find a way to get him there. So we must still look to private endowments for the work. As yet they do not come, but come they will some day, for no greater work for the spread of right influence and good faith, and the freedom to develop into democracy can be done than by helping, even in the slightest way, the spread of true American education in Central America.

Home Economics
Courses for Men
as a Profession

Hattiesburg, Miss., Special Correspondence

HOME economics courses for women have come to stay; they have been tested and accepted as good for them, but the mere mention of home economics for men will bring a look of surprise and often a laugh of ridicule.



Miss Settie Mae Jenkins, who favors Home Economics for Men, is Head of Home Economics Department, Mississippi Normal College

The Observatory

NOTWITHSTANDING the powerful opposition it is almost sure to encounter, the movement to link the kindergarten more closely with the elementary school system will probably meet with eventual success. It is a matter in which kindergarten teachers are so much interested that they are quite prepared, according to announcement just made, to devote to it most of the time of their coming world convention. Accordingly, the four-day meeting of the International Kindergarten Union to be held in Minneapolis, May 5-9, and to be attended by delegates from a score of countries, will seek to emphasize that the kindergarten is entitled to rank, not as a separate educational unit, but really as the first school grade.

The relation which should properly exist between the elementary school and the kindergarten has always been a subject of keen discussion and of some sharp differences of opinion. Those who have persistently looked upon the institution as a glorified nursery or a play-room or as a place where children may be put to "get them off the streets" naturally see no reason for attaching it to a school system which already seems unwieldy. But they forget that children do learn in the kindergarten. They learn something of number-work and something of reading and most important of all they learn many of them for the first time, that certain social responsibilities devolve on every last individual. If the kindergarten did nothing more than teach the very young that there is such a thing as group consciousness, it would still rate as an agency of definite educational value. In fact, the fact it has been proven over and over again that boys and girls who have had the advantage of kindergarten training do much better in their first grade work than those who have not had that training.

Of course, it may well be asked whether this country or any enlightened country is ready to accept the kindergarten as a universal institution. Any nation which makes answer in the affirmative immediately commits itself to a whole new set of obligations. On the one hand it agrees to revise its entire elementary grade curriculum and on the other it announces its willingness to receive into its schools many more children and to care for them through more years. With the kindergarten an integral part of the educational system, the present age limits of 5 to 14 or 6 to 16 as the case may be, would become

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nical learning in this field, but they do need courses that will give a well grounded knowledge, and consequently, appreciation of the fundamental importance of the formal teaching of the household arts, then there would not be such an outstanding lack of efficient supervision. In other words, we would have a happy co-ordination of "super" and "vision."

After many requests from men students in the Mississippi Normal College, a short course in home economics was scheduled for them. For two years it has been a part of our regular college work.

The course, beginning as an experiment, comprised a few lessons in each of these topics: The supervision of the boarding department of a school; the home, as a social institution; house planning and interior decoration, as well as the best principles of construction, sanitation, and hygiene; textiles and clothing; the choice and care of clothing; color combinations; budgets; emergencies; the study of foods; duties of a host—carving, serving, table etiquette, etc.

The interest and enthusiasm have been gratifying. The men not only expressed a joy in gaining helpful knowledge but declared also assurance of a better understanding of their part in the school and home programs.

I was especially pleased to notice how eagerly the men grasped any feature of this work that tended to the development of their aesthetic faculties. This attempt has convinced me more than ever of the calling forth, through the artistic side, the very finest and best that might otherwise lie dormant. Knowledge is essential; information must precede inspiration.

Men live in houses and eat three meals a day, then why should they not be concerned about food selection? Although it is true that women are the natural persons to whom the care of the children and the management of the home are delegated, things do not always in this illogical world pan out as we expect them or as we plan them, and the man not infrequently finds himself left with the woman's share of the home duties. This may be brought about for instance by her unavoidable absence from home, leaving the husband at the mercy of his own ingenuity. The problem is even greater when the man has not only himself to consider, but also helpless children. To be dietitian, nurse, cook and household manager taxes to the utmost the trained workman.

As Valuable as Other Courses

A few lessons spent on normal and special diets will be just as valuable information and just as useful knowledge to men as agriculture, manual training, history, or mathematics.

Some educators question this policy of putting home economics training for men and boys into the curriculum, especially at the superintendents and principals object to it. We realize that the present time the only way ever to get it into the course of study is for the men students to ask for it.

Superintendents and principals do not realize the importance of the nutrition program in education. This is evidenced by the fact that 90 per cent of the boarding schools of the country where thousands of students are fed for at least nine months of the year, are helpless victims of malnutrition. Because a woman claims to be a "good manager" and can prove her economic assertions by a cheap "bill of fare," it does not follow that she is competent to give growing students well cooked and properly balanced food three times a day.

If our school men in authority had only a half a dozen lessons in food preparation, they would be a clearing house of the untrained stewardesses in our school kitchens.

Most often the woman in charge of the food problem in boarding schools is by no means an underpaid member of the working corps; she is usually well paid. For the salary she receives an expert in food study could be employed, one who would take the same amount of money, ill spent for food, and make it wiser and better purchased, thus giving, for the same cost, more complete and a better balanced ration.

When the school superintendent is properly trained, he will no longer claim that "boarding students will spend money for cakes, candies, and drinks between meals, and will continue to do so regardless of the kind and quantity of food given them at meal time. He will, on the other hand, find that this needless expense and harmful practice will cease.

I have proved the fallacy of this

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The Widening Study of Economics
and a Conference of Its Teachers

Oxford, Eng., Special Correspondence

EVEN the critics of the economics section of the British Association would applaud the proposal, which emanated from this year's meeting, for a representative gathering of teachers of economics. The suggestion bore fruit in a conference, held at Oxford Jan. 11-13, which was attended by upwards of 50 professors and lecturers, representing most of the universities and university colleges in Great Britain. A wider outlook was given to the meeting by the presence of Professor Burbank of Harvard, Dr. Huxton of Adelaide, and Messrs. Takikami and Tasaki of Kobe. The four chief discussions centered round the curricula and teaching methods of economics.

The formal papers which were presented, raised, in each case, a variety of topics, but it was significant that general comment tended to be focused upon a particular nucleus. So, when the first paper, given by Prof. J. H. Jones of Leeds, dealt with the content of an honors course in economics, opinion was sharply divided on the wisdom or otherwise of continuing the honors course.

As to Bifurcation

On the one hand, it was maintained that the bifurcation between the pass and the honors degree was artificial and unnecessary, because there is often a serious overlapping of quality between the pass men and the weaker honors men. On the other hand, it was contended that there is always a wide distribution of abilities among students, and that there must be some machinery, more adequate than the mere pass with distinction, by which the more capable student can secure a hall-mark which is a real stamp of his quality. The majority seemed to favor such a view, and, indeed, if there is to be any criticism of the accepted honors standards, it should call for the more careful administration and award of honors degrees rather than for their elimination.

The consideration of the degree in commerce was introduced by Professor Dewar, who quoted, with approval, Sir William Ashley's definition of university studies in commerce as "the humanistic spirit applied to utilitarian pursuits." Professor Dewar based his contribution upon the curriculum which, as the result of his experience in England and America, he has introduced at Liverpool.

Sir William Beveridge spoke of lectures, classes and seminars in relation to the teaching of economics, and with

theory by the experiences with my Practice House Keeping classes. Without saying a word about eating between meals until the end of the course, I checked over very carefully the students' personal budgets. I found no charges for ice cream, candy, cakes, and drinks. When questioning each student as to why I found no such items listed in her personal expense account, the same answer came from each girl of every class: "I was not hungry so I did not need to spend my money for such articles."

I carried this experiment further and found that this same group of girls, when not having a balanced ration, were frequent visitors to the well-known "little store."

As to content of courses for men and method of presentation of work, it is my opinion that they should differ considerably from the courses given to women. More in detail are the small problems for women, while broad general facts are essential for men. A few lessons of the right type will do much to give the man a nice estimate of all that is involved in the woman's part in carrying on the household affairs. There would be less discord and more harmony after marriage, and fewer divorce suits if both men and women were taught home making as a profession.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

A Letter for the Chicken

THE Chicken was the shortest and the thinnest boy in River School, and Mr. Putnam said that he looked like a wax doll with pink cheeks. He could glance at a page of Latin and give you its exact meaning, he spouted Greek declensions to order; and while Mr. Tooth-Paste Spencer laboriously did his algebra problems by arithmetic and then did them back into algebra again, the Chicken knew all about x and y and also z.

He stood at the top of his class almost as often as he wished, and all the teachers liked him because he was no trouble at all. You would have thought that, as all these things were so, the Chicken, who was referred to in school reports as Master Austin, would have been happy and carefree as Mr. Spencer and the Snow-Baby, who broke down midway in reciting Tennyson, and as a result had to come back Saturday to study.

But the Chicken had a strange and especial motive. This was no more or less than to get a letter, the large white "R" on a blue jersey, or the large blue "B" on a white jersey, or any kind of a letter, any way, any how. He started out for the school tennis team, and he got as far as the second round, when Mr. Duckie Swan mopped up the dirt court with him to the discouraging score of six-love, six-love.

That was the end of tennis. The next thing on the list was football; the Chicken promptly started out as tackle for the third team, and ended up furnishing opposition to the lowest scrubs of all, the primary.

Presently track sports began and the Chicken distinguished himself by running a dead heat for last place with Master Sprout, who was the fattest boy in the school, and waddled, as Mr. Spencer said, rather like a duck on a wet day. Both he and Master Sprout ran and ran and ran, but they never ran anything but dead heats, and the dead heats were always for last place. Master Sprout gave it up, and took to collecting postal cards, but the Chicken kept on through basketball and hockey into the first day of spring.

Baseball practice began on a bright blue day. All the world was fair to look upon and the Chicken was at bat. He swung wide and high and often, and he struck out six times in an afternoon. How it happened no one could say, but the bat and the Chicken were never all at the same place at the same time. Grounders jumped over him when he was fielding, and a hot liner invariably knocked him down.

Disgustedly he confronted Mr. Tooth-Paste Spencer, who was wistfully fishing both his socks out of the shower bath. The socks had been plaid before they were wet, and they were the pride of Mr. Spencer's life. He had snatched a goldfish and two tadpoles for them, and he felt badly. But not as badly as the Chicken.

"Tooth-Paste," said he, "I'll never get a letter."

"Red and black with purple stripes," said Mr. Spencer, "and now look at 'em."

"They won't have me on any team!" "Praps," said Mr. Spencer, still bending his gaze on the socks, "they'll be more interesting all run together this way. Wonder what they'll look like. Snow-Baby, are you going to squat on that radiator all day?"

"Guess I'm too small," said the Chicken.

"Now it'll take 'em an hour to dry," observed Mr. Spencer over his shoulder. "Why don't you go out for crew, Chicken?"

"What's the use?" "Never can tell," said Mr. Spencer and disappeared.

The Chicken thought and thought, and finally he put down his name on the crew list. Above it in fierce scrawls were the signatures of the two Donalds—Donald and Gordon—and Donald Merriam. They would be coxswains of the first and second crews, respectively, and coxswain was all that the Chicken was eminently fitted for. Still Mr. Tooth-Paste Spencer was noted for having good ideas.

The spring dragged on, and the shells slid out on the river, and the Chicken had the pleasure of seeing the two Donalds bawling at their quarrels. He hung about the crew quarters, he conversed weightily with the coach, he begged rides in the official launch. In between he did his lessons and stood at the top of the class, to the despair of the two Donalds, who were entirely at sea in any one of Cicero's speeches, and had scanty ideas about English literature.

Presently the day of report cards came along, but it was nearly forgotten in the excited anticipation of the first real race of the season, with the first crew of the Brown School. Mr. Tooth-Paste Spencer was already selling seats upon an ancient rowboat that he owned, and Bobby Ward, who would row at No. 2, told Mr. Putnam that Charlemagne was a Scotchman and hid in a cave.

To the Chicken came Master Sprout, churning down the aisle, report cards in hand, and puffing with excitement. "Hey! Hey! Hey!" said Master Sprout, spilling reports right and left. "You're first again!" "Aw! O'way!" observed the Chicken. "That's nothing!" "Lissun! Lissun!" hissed Master Sprout. "The Donalds are out. They can't row in the race. They stood last and next to last! They didn't know anything about old Cicero!"



Photographs © Richard Morse.

(Left)—The Tall Flowers of the Common Butterbur, Often Seen When the Snow Is Still Upon the Ground. (Center)—A Little Company of Garden Snails Hibernating on a Flower-Pot. (Right)—Leaves of Bramble, With Hoar Frost Spicules

Country Life in February

"Not even if you stand up," said the Spotty Leopard, looking perilously. "See more if we'd sat on the bridge."

A short little man leaned over the rail of the launch and waved to them. "Come on, boys," he shouted, "come aboard!"

Mr. Tooth-Paste Spencer clambered up and waved his arms. "Gosh! Snow-Baby! Lookit! Quick! Here they come! Here we come! We're a length ahead maybe! Lookit, Bobby! Lookit, Spotty!"

A shell full of blue jerseys shot forward, shot ahead, shot across the finish line, with a length and a half to spare. Mr. Spencer climbed the rail. He nearly fell over it. He waved and he shouted, and behind him waved and shouted Bobby and the Snow-Baby and the Spotty Leopard.

"He's aw ri!" howled Mr. Spencer. "Who's aw ri?" asked Bobby in a high wall.

"Chicken! Chicken! Chicken!" "I'm glad you think so," said the short little man, hastily rescuing Mr. Spencer from going overboard. "He's my son."

Good Advice

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
What a squawky noise you're making. Naughty Mr. Johnny Jay!
Can't you give us something sweeter?
On this lovely, sunny day?
Sounds as if you're scolding someone.
And that surely can't be true;
So I'd get some singing lessons
Pretty soon, if I were you.



The Turtle

MARY and Clara were cousins. They lived across the street from each other, and played together almost every day in the year. One morning when they were playing about in the large grounds behind Mary's house, they came upon a turtle. He was walking slowly across the grass toward a toad's stool.

"O Mary, Mary," cried Clara. "Look! A turtle!"

Clara left her play and came quickly toward Mary. They were both much pleased, for it wasn't every day that a turtle came into their playground.

Mary picked him up in her hand; at once the turtle drew his head far into his shell.

"He doesn't like to be picked up," said Clara. "Let's make him a nice little house, where he can live as quietly as he pleases."

"Yes," said Mary eagerly, "and when it is all built, let's have a show. We'll charge 5 cents to every one who wants to see him."

"That will be fun," Clara cried. "I know just where to build the house—in that little hollow place in the center of the lilac bush."

"No," said Mary decidedly. "It's dark and lonesome in there. I'm going to build him a house out of a strawberry box, and put it under the peony bush."

"But he can't live in two houses," Clara said soberly.

"Of course, he can't—he won't have to live in two houses, if we only build one under the peony bushes."

"But I want to build one in the middle of the lilac bush."

"I tell you what we can do," Mary said, after a moment's thought, "we can each build a house just the way we want it, and then we can let the turtle choose. I'll put him down here in the flower bed."

So Mary put the turtle down in the center of a flower bed, and the two

FROGS and toads are cold-blooded animals, being among the earliest of wild creatures to awaken from their winter sleep. When the days grew short and cold in November, they each sought out a cozy hiding place under fallen leaves, or buried themselves under the soft earth in some sheltered corner. All through the winter they have slumbered so soundly that, even if you took them in your hand, they would scarcely awaken; but the daily increasing warmth of the February sun in England is causing them already to stir, and after dusk on mild-evenings you may see them out on their first excursions of the year.

The skin of the frog is smooth and shiny, but that of the toad is rough and warty. The frog, too, is much more active, taken quite long jumps, while the toad usually only crawls along in lazy fashion. The strange thing about both of them, however, is that they manage always to find a pond or stream. They left their watery homes even before the heat of last summer, and wandered across the fields and woodlands in search of food. But their eggs always have to be laid in the water, and so, the first thing they do in the early days of spring, is to seek out some pool or water-way for this purpose, and that is what they are actually doing when you see them crossing the roads and footways after dark.

An interesting little flower that

braves the coldest weather, and even blossoms when its leaves are all fringed with ice crystals, is the starry flowered chickweed. Its five tiny white petals are so deeply divided down their centers that at first they look like 10, and on every bright morning, even in February, you may see them open out widely in the first rays of the sun. A strange line of hairs runs down the chickweed's stems, and on these it catches tiny drops of dew and rain, which mingling together, flow down to the root to give it refreshment.

The bark of trees are always full of interest during the winter months, and all kinds of dainty little mosses and lichens may be found growing upon them. The bark of the elm and the oak are rough and crinkled, even the twigs of the elm being sometimes as rough as the trunk itself. But the bark of the beech is always smooth, and the patches of green that you see, where the rain trickles down the boles, are really little fairy-gardens of tiny plants called algae. Lowly land relations of the beautiful tasseled weeds of the seashore.

If you lift up an old stone or flower pot which has lain untouched in the garden since the autumn, you are almost certain to find a little company of snails sleeping snugly beneath it. The garden snail is a sociable little creature at the approach of winter, and seldom goes to sleep alone, but the larger and whiter Roman snail may sometimes be found singly along the borders of woods and copses. It never comes into the garden, but is a common inhabitant of some of the chalky woodlands in the southeast of England.

The little hedgehog is one of the soundest winter sleepers, but even he is beginning to feel the increasing warmth of the sun, and on any warm day now you may expect to see him creep sleepily from his hiding-place among the dead leaves. Usually he hunts for his food only by night, but at this season his appetite is so keen that he even braves the light of day to satisfy it. You should notice how quickly and wonderfully he curls into a bristly ball at the slightest onset of danger.

Most moths and butterflies pass the winter season as an egg or a chrysalis, hidden away somewhere in the chalk of an old tree, or under the sheltering ledges of gates and palings, but there are just a few which live as perfect insects all the winter through. The beautiful peacock butterfly is one of these winter sleepers, and is among the first to awaken in the warm sunshine of early spring. When February is mild, you may often see him fittingly along the hedges, alighting now and again upon some outstanding twig, and opening and closing his wonderful wings as though anxious to draw attention to their exquisite beauty.

A totally different creature is the moth called the pale brindled beauty.

"Yes," said Clara, and she wondered how she could bear it if the turtle didn't like her house.

"But where is he?" said Mary. "I can't find him. I left him in the flower bed."

The two girls looked and looked, but that wise old turtle, perhaps fearing to make trouble between two little cousins by a choice of one house or the other, had slowly crawled out of the garden and gone into the wide, wide world.

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which is a mottled, grayish insect common almost everywhere at this season. The male insect is quite a large moth, with a stretch of nearly two inches across its wings, and with a pair of handsome feathery feelers. The female, however, is just a spider-like insect, has no wings of any kind, and spends her time running about the palings and tree-boles where her eggs are laid.

Whenever the nights are frosty, and the air is laden with moisture, you should watch for some of the wonderful effects of hoar frost. One tiny crystal forms again and again on the top of the one beneath it, until every leaf-edge bristles with myriad fairy icicles, sometimes as much as half an inch in length. Each one is made up of countless frozen mist-drops, and sparkles like a jewel in the sun.

The largest of all the early flowers of the year is the sweet-scented butterbur, which grows a foot or more in height by streams and riversides. All the early bees seek its honeyed blossoms, but their beauty and fragrance do not last for long; and, before even a single leaf has unfurled, they will all have withered away. Butterbur leaves are as large as those of our garden rhubarb, and are familiar to everyone through all the summer months, but the flowers come so early in the year that they are seldom seen, except by those who brave the wet and the mud of the wintry countryside.

Magic Sentences

In each of the following sentences is the name of a part of the head, the letters spelling it being in their correct order.

1. If a certain letter comes today, I shall be happy.
2. I like Arthur Thompson. He is a manly boy.
3. No season of the year suits me better than spring.
4. Henry Small and Bro. will move into their new store soon.
5. I misplace my desk key every day.
6. As soon as I got the mail I posted a letter to Harry.
7. I saw yesterday at the Art Gallery a picture which I never saw before.
8. Whenever I think of Omaha I recall my visit to my uncle.
9. My new suit is too thin for spring weather.
10. John located the Alhambra in Persia.

The key to the puzzle which appeared on this page for January 24th is as follows: 1—Cos. 2—Laura. 3—Pen. 4—Milly. 6—Helen. 7—Moran. 8—George. 9—Major. 10—Tatham.

February
Shoe Sale

K. & B.'s Annual Shoe event awaited by thousands of Pittsburgh's most particular men and women! Shoes for all the family—many of them brand new purchases of early Spring styles!

Women's new novelty footwear and walking oxfords—\$8.50 to \$10.85 grades

Clearance Boys' \$3.95 to \$4.50 black or tan calf-skin lace shoes

Children's new dress shoes—\$2.50 grade. Sizes 4 to 8, special.

\$5.35
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THE CHILD WHO READS IS THE CHILD WHO LEADS

Castles in Spain

WHEN you have been imagining a lot of fine things that were not likely to happen, have you ever been told that you were building castles in the air or castles in Spain?

Spain used to seem far away and mysterious, before there were trains and motor cars and aeroplanes. Perhaps that is why people called day-dreams castles in Spain. They thought they were likely never to see them. Now, however, many people from other countries visit Spain and they find real castles there, castles of stone and brick, with families living in them.

Our boat landed us on the eastern coast of Spain at Barcelona. As we drew near the shore, we saw a tall column of bronze and stone. This marked the place where Ferdinand and Isabella received Christopher Columbus in 1493, upon his return from the New World. Some Spanish friends met us at the boat and drove us to their home along a handsome boulevard, leading from the column through the center of the city. It is called the Rambla and is lined with beautiful plane trees. We stopped at a flower market, where there were rows upon rows of lovely flowers for sale at a surprisingly low price. Later we returned to visit the lace and curio shops, which are always of interest to foreigners. We passed a fine Arch of Triumph and many beautiful buildings, but none that looked like castles in Spain.

Our friends lived in a modern apartment house, like those in America. Elevators, electric lights, telephones, steam heat—it would have been disappointing, if they had not told us they had some relatives who lived in a castle in the suburbs. After tea at the castle, we decided that it must be pleasant to visit castles than to live in them. Everything was stone, the ceilings, floors, and walls. Bright rugs and tapestries and fires made the rooms less gloomy, but they were gloomy enough at that. While we were in the vast dining room, seated at a long table, the children of the family came in with their school books under their arms. They curtsied, looking at us shyly through their long lashes. Then they fled around the table, kissing everybody on the cheek in Spanish fashion, and left the room without saying a word.

One little girl did whisper something to her mother. Perhaps she had seen pictures of American Indians and was disappointed because we were not wearing blankets and feathers. Also, perhaps she thought we were amusing because we did not speak Spanish well. Sometimes, you know, people think you are stupid if you do not know their language, and that, if they speak loudly, it will help you understand. But in Spain nobody yelled at us, and nobody laughed at our mistakes. Sometimes, when we were speaking, they would look serious, which may have been because they were trying not to laugh. When they spoke English, it was our turn not to laugh, for they made mistakes that seemed amusing to us. In fact, it was easier for us to speak Spanish with all our mistakes than it was for us to keep from laughing when they made mistakes in English. A man asked me if violets grew savage in America. I looked as serious as possible, and said, "Yes, for I knew that in Spanish the same word means both savage and wild." A young lady offered me some conserve, saying that it was "coconut cooked tender in his juice."

Barcelona is an ancient city. In fact, there is a legend, claiming that it was founded by Hercules 400 years before Rome. It is one of the chief shipping and manufacturing cities on the Mediterranean. It is the capital of the Province of Catalonia, which is different from the rest of Spain in customs, language, and people. At one time, Catalonia was a part of Austria, and at another time it belonged to France.

Rising out of the fertile plains of Catalonia is a gigantic, wild mountain, called Montserrat. It stands quite alone and from its summit one can see in every direction as far as the eye can reach. This makes one seem to be in the center of a sphere, as when one is in an aeroplane or balloon. The horizon seems to rise, making the earth look like a giant bowl with the sky set over as a cover. We especially wished to visit this mountain, because it is the scene of the German legends of the Holy Grail, of Parsifal and of his son, Lohengrin, the Swan Knight. We spent the night at the village of Monistrol, which is the end of the railway. The next morning we climbed to the top, imagining scenes from Wagner's opera of "Parsifal" and "Lohengrin" along the way. In the early light the vast masses of rock and pinnacles might well be imagined to be the Grail Castle and other fortresses of the legends. The ravines were black with evergreens. Flowering shrubs and vines grew among the rocks. Honeysuckle and jasmine made the air fragrant. Altogether it was just the setting for the mystic castle and the garden of Klingsor with its flower maidens. There were streams where we fancied we might meet Lohengrin in his swan boat any moment. So you see, after all, we did build some castles while in Spain.

The Magazine Route

How would you like to have your father buy you a Juvenile Miscellany? No, it is not good to eat and you cannot wear it. I don't think you would even want to read it, though it was meant to be read.

The first magazine for girls and boys was published in Boston, nearly 100 years ago. Mrs. Lydia Maria Child was the editor, and it was called the Juvenile Miscellany. It was written in grown up language and I know you would not think it interesting.

Look around your home and your public library now and see if you aren't glad that people studied to make magazines especially to interest young folks. You have magazines of all kinds, with colored pictures, real adventure stories, games, puzzles, and jingles. You have people from all over the world writing articles just for you, telling you about the many queer corners and strange customs of other lands. You have writers who know just how to make stories so real that you forget everything while you are reading.

Today you have only to reach out your hand and open your eyes to journey anywhere by the magazine route.

A Scooter Song

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Children, come along with me.
All the world goes merrily;
Put your games and toys away.
Bring your scooters out today.
We must hurry up, you know.
We've a long, long road to go.
One foot up and one foot down.
All the way to London Town.

Stop a moment, Lindy-Lou.
You have nearly lost a shoe;
Steady, Johnnie, not so fast.
Now, we're really off at last.
Everyone must follow me.
Then we'll see the king maybe—
See him in his golden crown.
When we get to London Town.
Gwen Castle.

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THE CHILD WHO READS IS THE CHILD WHO LEADS

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

"La Plus Forte" Produced at the Opera-Comique

Paris, Jan. 14. Special Correspondence. JEAN RICHELIEU, the poet of "La Plus Forte," wrote with Paul Claudel the beautiful poem of "La Plus Forte," of which the Opera-Comique has just given the first representation. "La Plus Forte" was sung with such force and sincerity by Xavier Laroche that it was natural that Jean Richelieu should entrust his new poem to the same musician. He had all the charm and tenderness of the French genius. He possessed, moreover, the robustness, the solidity, the clearness, on which repose the more brilliant faculties of the French race. The orchestration of the last three acts was completed by Henri Büsser, the conductor of the Opera, with much respect and great tact.

"La Plus Forte" is the earth, the veritable mother of the instrument, the soul, bound to the soil, to which he is ready to sacrifice any other affection, and even his home. The woman, too, is but the slave of the "Terre," but she does not always accept the situation as readily as the man.

On a farm in Auvergne lives Pierre, who is concerned only about his cattle and his friends, and his excellent wife, Julie. Julie is beautiful, and she laments the apparent neglect of Pierre. Inseparable to the call of the land, refusing to listen to her husband, who explains that he made her the queen of the farm and sacrificed to her his son, Jean, whom he sent to another farm, she goes away.

In the second act we find Julie in the mountains singing of her yearning liberty. She encounters Jean. They have never met before. They fall in love. But the idyl is brief. At the village fête father and son meet. Pierre decides to go back to the farm to live with his father, but in the meantime he is to meet Julie at the Val d'Enfer—which, by the way, offers a gorgeous décor. But instead of Jean, Julie finds "Pierre" at the rendezvous. He brutally reveals to her the truth and to disappear. The young man is, of course, grieved, but it is evident that Julie finds in "Pierre" the man she has been waiting for. It is the "Terre" which will afford him consolation and oblivion.

The musical language is always clear and vigorous, and the excellent lyrics are of rare poignance and vivid color. The village dances of the third act are treated with a charming art. The prelude of the second act is rich with descriptive emotion and the dénouement is of tragic sobriety.

The work is admirably presented. The four décors are very beautiful. Mlle. Laroche is an admirable lyric tragedienne. Her voice is profoundly moving, her diction excellent. Great praise is due to Henri Büsser for his excellent interpretation of the rôle of Pierre, and to the orchestra for the much warmth in the character of Jean. E. H.

Three Pianists Assist Minneapolis Orchestra

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 2 (Special Correspondence).—For the symphony concert last night Henri Verbruggen had the assistance of three pianists: Guy Maier, Leo Pattison, and Arthur Shattuck, who gave a very fine performance of the Bach concerto for three pianos in C major. The first and last movements were especially notable for freshness and beauty of phrase, for excellent balance of tone, and for the musical quality of the interpretation. The slow movement was taken too slowly, and the orchestra a little too loud in this section, making it the least impressive of the three.

Messrs. Pattison and Maier also gave the first performance anywhere of the Leo Sowerby "Bach" for two pianos and orchestra, based on the old English poem, "King Estmere." It might just as easily have been based on any other ballad of the romantic period, so far as one could tell from the adventure, the incidents of the story through the medium of the music.

Mr. Sowerby has modified his youthful exuberance to some extent in this work, not altogether however, for he occasionally flies off on a tangent to chuckle over some unusual orchestral device. For the most part, he treats his subject seriously, aiming to great heights of orchestral expression, only to break off, without apparent rhyme or reason, to indulge some flippant fancy. Perhaps a greater impression would have been made had the pianists and orchestra been more unified in their exposition. Far more rehearsal should preface a first public performance than had been given this composition. So far as one could judge, the notes were played with but little attention to dynamics or phrasing.

It must be emphasized, however, that in the treatment of his thematic material Mr. Sowerby shows here a notable advance over anything of his heard previously. For the most part, his handling of the orchestra is much more rational, with fewer extravagant effects, although the climax, as played here, with piano glissandos and scream of violins, was farcical in its melodramatic abruptness.

The Vaughan Williams "London Symphony," heard for the second time in Minneapolis, was given with far deeper insight into its character than was the case a year ago. Familiarity with the score accounts for this, and the orchestra played with far greater keenness than we have experienced sometimes.

There were some admirable things in

the rendering of the introduction to Act III of "Tristan and Isolde," but the performance was uneven, long-sustained tones being broken occasionally, and there was a certain degree of carelessness in attack, weaknesses that are fatal in music of this character.

At the conclusion of the Sunday popular concert, the orchestra will leave for a two-weeks tour, which will include concerts in this State, Missouri and Iowa. J. D.

Ireland's New Cello Sonata Produced in London

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The first performance of John Ireland's new sonata for violoncello and pianoforte has been given to the Federation of Music Clubs and the work (played by Beatrice Harrison and Howard Jones), is doing a miniature tour of the different centers. Westminster and Chelsea secured the first day, namely, Jan. 22.—Westminster having the sonata in the late afternoon, Chelsea in the evening; next week Paddington will have it, and so on.

The sonata, which is a worthy successor to the now famous one for violin, is in G minor; has three movements, (1) Moderato e sostenuto, (2) Poco largamente—non troppo lento, (3) Finale, con moto a marcato; begins quietly for cello alone, is cumulative, and ends very brilliantly.

So much for the externals. Dealing with the contents is more difficult. Ireland demands firmly connected attention from his hearers, because his music is now so close a web of melody, harmony, and counterpoint that one must apprehend it as a completely amalgamated progression of thoughts, not as the prevalence of this or that method. A handy analogy is that of a tertiary color. Moreover, Ireland has relevance, intellectual continuity, and an almost passionate fire beneath the firm self-mastery.

In the cello sonata the first movement is rich in sound and rhythm, with telling climaxes, the compound harmonies in the piano affording a pleasure analogous to the overtones of a fine bell. The second movement is still better, in fact it is one of the best things Ireland has yet done; loveliness lies as deep on it as fresh grass on a meadow. Here at least, one says, is a composer who understands the challenges of joy and high responsibility of beauty. The finale, for all its verve, path and brilliance, came as something of a jar; the pizzicato chords for the cello seemed to wrench one away from an ideal world.

Beatrice Harrison and Howard Jones played the sonata with splendid insight and assurance. Their ensemble of Beethoven's sonata in A, op. 69, was also notably fine. M. M. S.

Chicago Hears Bruckner's Unfinished Symphony

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—There were only three compositions on the program of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra last Friday and Saturday. Beginning with the third Brandenburg concerto by Bach, it brought forward Bruckner's ninth symphony as the middle work, and it ended with the "Emperor" concerto by Beethoven, with Carl Friedberg as the interpreter of the solo part. In setting forth this music Frederick Stock was assisted by Eric Delmarter. The latter musician was entrusted with the business of making a convincing composition of Bruckner's unfinished symphony, a task which would have been easier than it was if the Austrian composer had put into his work fewer notes and better ideas. The three movements endured for nearly 50 minutes. A modicum of this music was truly beautiful, noble as to orchestral investment; but vast and arid stretches of it contained nothing but notes. It is saying much for Mr. Delmarter's skill that he brought out of the symphony so much that was appealing to the ear, and it is saying not less for the men who performed it that the principal impression left by the symphony was admiration for the manner in which it had been played.

Mr. Stock's contribution began with the G major concerto by Bach. As the treatment of the symphony so much movements, both in quick tempo, it has been the custom of conductors to interpolate a slow movement from one of the master's other works, in order to provide contrast. For this purpose Mr. Stock used an arrangement of his own of a chorale prelude—an arrangement which he made as long ago as

the first performance of the symphony.

Then, to mention a few of the early arrivals, there is the imposing full length portrait of Ada Rehan, the tender and affectionate group of Mrs. Chase and her young son of Worcester. Mass. The radiant portrait of Mrs. Fluke Warren and daughter, the superb

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1895. The ineffable beauty of this adagio is beyond words to express. Nothing it would seem, in all Bach's music approaches the searching loveliness and the poignant tenderness of the movement which Mr. Stock added to the concerto; but it must be said that some of the effect which it makes is due to the skill with which the piece had been laid out for the strings.

Of Mr. Friedberg's playing of the E flat major concerto by Beethoven words of commendation must be expressed. It was sane, musically, virile playing, not, it is true, leading one to the highest pinnacles of artistic gratification, but, withal, leaving behind it a sense of work well done. F. B.

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Architecture**New York Architectural League Holds Annual Exhibition**

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Feb. 6

ALTHOUGH the thirty-ninth annual exhibition of the Architectural League of New York included a bewildering mass of decorative data besides architecture, yet it is the

status quo of modern American architecture that presents itself more interestingly to the visitor. The problems that confront the city builder of today and the delightful refinements and individuality that are being given the twentieth century home and its setting, are the really impressive aspects of the exhibition, despite the side attractions in the hundred and one phases of home and garden embellishment. All the galleries of the Fine Arts Building are filled to overflowing with almost a thousand contributions.

This particular exhibition offers each year to a great number of the lesser known decorative painters and designers the chance to show their work. The only other organization in New York that gives men and women quite the same opportunity to step before the public is the Metropolitan Museum of Art with its annual exhibition of American Industrial Art. While there is a generous display of gray color and material, a variety of style and treatment in the paintings they are in the main derivative of past epochs and present vogues. The glowing Spanish decorations by J. M. Sert, the airy treatment in the all New York to the Wildenstein Center, the drawings by Hugh Ferriss show the possibilities of the terracing and pyramidal grouping that is being carried out in such structures as the new Shelton Hotel, the new Trinity Center, the proposed Methodist Episcopal temple, the Flisk Building, and the proposed Convocation Building by Bertram Goodhue that is little short of amazing in its proportions.

Donn Barber's preliminary sketch for the Broadway Temple is another important aspect of the new architecture, as is the Chicago Tribune Building by John M. Howells and the black and gold American Radiator Building by Raymond M. Hood that is causing all New York to take notice as it rears its noble bulk over the Public Library. Cross & Cross show their novel plan for the nearly completed American Piano Building which is to terminate in a very decorative and advertising turret. The photographs of the recently completed Third Church of Christ, Scientist, New York, by Delano & Aldrich illustrate the successful adaptation of early American styles for modern uses.

The transformation of New York back into a period of real importance. The modern skyscraper is becoming a thing of new and unsuspected beauty under the new zonal laws. A set of dramatic drawings by Hugh Ferriss show the possibilities of the terracing and pyramidal grouping that is being carried out in such structures as the new Shelton Hotel, the new Trinity Center, the proposed Methodist Episcopal temple, the Flisk Building, and the proposed Convocation Building by Bertram Goodhue that is little short of amazing in its proportions.

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BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM'S GROWTH IS ASTONISHING

Gross Revenues Mount to New Peaks Yearly, Exceeding Half Billion

The unflinching growth of the Bell System is one of the wonders of the age. Year after year gross revenues have mounted to new peaks, passing the half-billion mark in 1922, when operating revenues amounted to \$546,529,000. Net earnings have kept pace with gross revenues. For the last decade net on American Telephone common has ranged between \$3.33 and \$11.72 a share. Since inauguration of the \$5 dividend rate net has been above \$11 a share.

Figures of net earnings in the case of the Bell System, unlike those of many smaller public utilities, represent net after all charges, including liberal reserves for depreciation. Approximately one-seventh of gross revenues of the system is spent on maintenance.

Over the last five years every dollar so spent has been more than matched by a dollar added to depreciation reserves to take care of replacements to present plant when its maintenance in a high state of operating efficiency is no longer economically possible.

Confidence in Its Stability

The confidence in the stability of income from telephone investments on the part of thousands of shareholders and bondholders in the parent company and its associated companies has enabled the Bell System to make plans for expansion which would have staggered its officials a decade ago.

In 1923 additions to the telephone plant of the system totaled more than \$240,000,000, and for 1924 the budget calls for the expenditure of \$270,000,000. As has been its policy throughout its career, the American Telephone Company continues to keep its capital structure balanced as between funded debt, obligations and shares of associated companies in the hands of the public and its own capital stock.

The last offering of stock of the parent company was on Nov. 1, 1922, when \$118,000,000 new stock was subscribed. Last year, however, about \$60,000,000 additional stock was issued on completion of installment payments on employees' subscriptions and on conversion of bonds.

An active period of telephone financing was inaugurated with the sale of \$100,000,000 American Telephone debenture 5½% last November. Issues of bonds and stock of associated companies since that time have aggregated \$27,481,000. The \$100,000,000 or so which has thus been raised in a few months is not all available for the 1924 expansion program, since the system has had to meet the maturity of \$40,000,000 notes of the parent company and \$9,715,000 Michigan State Telephone bonds during this period.

Subsidiary Holdings

The American Telephone Company makes it a practice to exercise its rights to subscribe to shares in associated companies when offered, thus maintaining the proportion of its holdings. Of the \$16,891,000 New England Telephone stock offered, the parent company will take \$3,620,000; of \$2,000,000 Southern New England Telephone its share was \$1,000,000; of \$8,000,000 Bell Telephone of Canada it will take \$2,100,000. Of the whole amount of \$197,891,000 raised by stock and bond offerings in a few months some \$125,500,000 represents net proceeds available to the Bell System for its 1924 expansion program.

DIVIDENDS

Niles Bement Pond Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½% per cent on the preferred stock, payable Feb. 20 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Brooklyn City Railroad declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Directors of Connecticut Mills have declared a dividend of 3½% per cent, representing five of the quarterly back dividend which have accrued on the first preferred stock, payable Feb. 6 to stock of record Feb. 4. There remains \$350 a share yet to be paid.

Standard Oil Company of Kansas declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 20.

Wright Aeronautical declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Feb. 29 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Orpheum Circuit declared two monthly dividends of 12½% on the common, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 20 and March 20, respectively. The regular quarterly 2 per cent preferred dividend was also payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

The Federal Light & Traction declared the quarterly dividend of \$1 on the common, payable in cash, and an extra dividend of ¾% per cent, payable in 6 per cent preferred stock, April 1 to stock of record March 15. Regular quarterly 1½% per cent preferred dividend was also declared, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15. Dividend of ¾% per cent cash and ¾% per cent stock was declared on common stock in December, 1923.

Lansdown Monotype declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50, payable Feb. 29 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Hydrox Corporation declared the regular quarterly 1½% per cent preferred dividend, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

The Austrian National Bank declared dividend of 5½% per cent on its first year's business.

Chicago Railway Equipment Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable March 31 to stock of record March 20. The common last year was a 30-cent basis, payable March 20 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Atlantic Refining Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.10 on the common, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 21.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (Special).—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commodities:

	Feb. 7	Jan. 7	Feb. 8
Wheat, No. 1 spring	1.41	1.40	1.42
Wheat, No. 2 red	1.31	1.28	1.30
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.88	.85	.87
Oats, No. 2 white	.69	.67	.68
Flour, Minn. pat.	6.25	6.25	6.25
Lard, prime	11.25	12.50	11.50
Pork, mess	27.50	27.50	27.50
Beef, family	20.00	21.00	19.00
Sugar, gran.	23.00	23.00	23.00
Iron, No. 2 Phos.	23.00	23.00	23.00
Silver	.64	.64	.65
Lead	8.15	8.15	8.00
Tin	47.00	47.00	46.25
Copper	12.50	12.87	14.25
Rubber, rth sp.	26.75	26.75	25.75
Cotton, Mid. Upl.	21.25	21.25	22.85
Steel billets, Pitts.	40.00	40.00	37.50
Print cloths	.074	.08	.075
Zinc	7.00	6.75	7.15

NEWTON STEEL CO. EARNINGS

Newton Steel Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, reports net of \$1,091,882 after depreciation and federal tax, equal after preferred dividends to \$10.39 a share on 100,000 shares of no-par common.

GENERAL MOTORS CAR SALES

General Motors in January sold more than 66,000 cars and trucks compared with 61,374 sold in December, 1923, and with 49,162 in January a year ago.

LESS FINANCING DURING JANUARY

Fewer Maturities Last Month Are Regarded as Cause

Corporate financing in January, 1924, fell off considerably from December and January, 1923, despite the fact that money was easy and the investment market in sound condition.

This was partly due to the small amount of maturities due in January. The total of bonds, notes, and stocks issued in January by railroads, industrial and public utility corporations was \$368,449,445, compared with \$306,526,650 in December, and \$229,747,865 in January, 1923.

As a whole, new issues offered in January carried the lowest interest rates since the war, indicating easier money tendencies and a gradual return to pre-war conditions in the investment field.

Among the largest issues brought out in January were Canadian National Railway Company \$50,000,000 guaranteed 5 per cent bonds, and Southern Bell Telephone Company \$50,000,000 5 per cent bonds. Both issues were principally sold by the underwriting syndicates and found a ready market. In fact, all issues offered in the month were well received.

Amounts of bonds, notes and stock issued by railroad, industrial and public utility corporations in January, 1924, were as follows:

	Bonds	Notes	Stock
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Railroad	\$31,217,000	\$14,816,000	
Ind. & Mfg.	40,215,000	8,450,000	\$46,590,625
Pub. Util.	113,224,000	\$89,000	\$5,446,225
Total	\$284,656,000	\$23,346,000	\$52,036,850

Approximately \$20,000,000 of the total was used to retire maturing securities. This compares with \$17,820,000, or 5.3 per cent in December, and \$196,209,000, or 31.3 per cent in January, 1923.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
--	--------	----------

Call loans—	4½%	4½%
Renewal rates—	4½%	4½%
Outside commercial paper—	4½%	4½%
Year money—	6½%	6½%
Customers' com'l loans—	6½%	6½%
Indiv. cus. com'l lns.—	6½%	6½%

	Today	Previous
--	-------	----------

Bar silver in New York	64½c	64½c
Bar silver in London	33½d	33½d
Bar gold in London	98½d	98½d
Mexican dollars	48½c	48½c
Canadian ex. dis. (%)	22½-22	23

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
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Exchanges	\$61,000,000	\$728,000,000
Year ago today	\$2,000,000	
Balances	25,000,000	86,000,000
Year ago today	25,000,000	
P. R. bank credit	\$2,710,935	\$6,000,000

Acceptance Market

	Spot	100 days	180 days	270 days
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Prime, eligible banks—	4½%	4½%	4½%	4½%
60-90 days—	4½%	4½%	4½%	4½%
Under 30 days—	4½%	4½%	4½%	4½%
Less known banks—	4½%	4½%	4½%	4½%
60-90 days—	4½%	4½%	4½%	4½%
Under 30 days—	4½%	4½%	4½%	4½%
Eligible private bankers—	4½%	4½%	4½%	4½%
60-90 days—	4½%	4½%	4½%	4½%
Under 30 days—	4½%	4½%	4½%	4½%

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

	Current	Previous	Parity
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Boston	4½%	4½%	4½%
New York	4½%	4½%	4½%
Chicago	4½%	4½%	4½%
St. Louis	4½%	4½%	4½%
Philadelphia	4½%	4½%	4½%
Cleveland	4½%	4½%	4½%
Richmond	4½%	4½%	4½%
Dallas	4½%	4½%	4½%
Atlanta	4½%	4½%	4½%
San Francisco	4½%	4½%	4½%
London	4½%	4½%	4½%
Madrid	4½%	4½%	4½%
Paris	4½%	4½%	4½%
Brussels	4½%	4½%	4½%
Bombay	4½%	4½%	4½%
Rangoon	4½%	4½%	4½%
Calcutta	4½%	4½%	4½%
Tokyo	4½%	4½%	4½%
Manila	4½%	4½%	4½%
Hankow	4½%	4½%	4½%
Shanghai	4½%	4½%	4½%
Yokohama	4½%	4½%	4½%
Harbin	4½%	4½%	4½%
Amoy	4½%	4½%	4½%
Canton	4½%	4½%	4½%
Swatow	4½%	4½%	4½%
Shanghai	4½%	4½%	4½%
Yokohama	4½%	4½%	4½%
Harbin	4½%	4½%	4½%
Amoy	4½%	4½%	4½%
Canton	4½%	4½%	4½%
Swatow	4½%	4½%	4½%

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign currencies are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

	Current	Previous	Parity
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Sterling	\$4.31½	\$4.31½	\$4.31½
Demand	\$4.31½	\$4.31½	\$4.31½
Cables	\$4.31½	\$4.31½	\$4.31½
French francs	.0463½	.0463½	.0463½
Belgian francs	.0412	.0411	.0412
Swiss francs	.1741	.1741	.1741
Spanish pesetas	.0439½	.0439½	.0439½
Holland	.3762	.3753	.3762
Sweden	.2684	.2681	.2684
Norway	.1348	.1345	.1348
Denmark	.1628	.1626	.1628
Portugal	.0202	.0202	.0202
Greece	.0179½	.0176½	.0179½
Austria	.0174	.0174	.0174
Italy	.237½	.237½	.237½
Brazil	.1180	.1170	.1180
Poland	.0000	.0000	.0000
Hungary	.0000	.0000	.0000
Rumania	.0000	.0000	.0000
Shanghai (tael)	.71½	.71½	.71½
Hong Kong	.50½	.50½	.50½
Bombay	.209½	.209½	.209½
Yokohama	.45½	.45½	.45½
Trinidad	.78½	.78½	.78½
Chile	.1030	.1030	.1030
Peru	.407	.405	.40685

*Per thousand. *Per million.

ST. LOUIS—SAN FRANCISCO

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—St. Louis-San Francisco Railway declared interest on 6 per cent cumulative adjacent bonds for six months ended Dec. 31, payable April 1 to the maturity of the bonds, and interest available for interest on adjustment bonds was \$1,241,545, of which \$1,213,719 is required for interest payment.

BOSTON, REVERE BEACH & LYNN

Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad reports to the Department of Public Utilities for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1923, net loss of \$28,347 compared with a loss of \$27,328 a year ago. Dividends of \$12.75 were declared during the quarter, leaving a final deficit of \$42,692.

STEEL CAR ORDER PLACED

Fruit Growers Express Company has placed an order for 800 additional steel underframes for cars with the Western Steel Car & Foundry Company.

S. S. KRESGE COMPANY SALES

DETROIT, Feb. 7.—S. S. Kresge sales for January were \$5,456,191 compared with \$5,928,364 last year, an increase of 10.7 per cent.

EXPORT RUBBER MARKETS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The total value of exports of rubber goods from the United States in 1923 was \$16,972,170, a gain of \$2,962,882 over the 1922 value.

CRUDE OIL PRICE ADVANCE

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The Standard Oil of Louisiana and Texas Company advanced north Louisiana and south Arkansas crude oil 20 cents a barrel.

OIL PRICES RISE AS OUTPUT FALLS

The accompanying chart shows the number of oil wells drilling each month and the average price of midcontinent crude from the beginning of 1917 to the end of 1923.

The outstanding feature of the chart is the increasing rate of drilling to the middle of 1920, and the downward trend of drilling activity from 1920 to the present.

Attention is directed especially to the fact that the number of wells drilling at the close of 1923 was smaller than at any time since the middle of 1917. An overproduction of crude oil in the face of a downward trend in the number of wells drilling was brought about by the bunching of flush pools leading to large output per well and making it unnecessary to drill as many wells as formerly.

Should smaller pools for a time become the rule, the rate of drilling will have to be rapidly increased to offset the smaller yields per well.

Since five major oil pools east of California were brought to their peak of production in 1923, it is probable that drilling activity will have to be rapidly increased in 1924 to offset the further decline of these pools. The number of wells now drilling is distinctly subnormal.

The drilling data shown on the chart were compiled from the files of the Oil and Gas Journal and plotted by Joseph E. Pogue.

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NO UNIFORMITY IN MILL

BRITISHERS PLAY THE SECOND HALF

Face New Yorkers at Squash Racquets Today—Start Out

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The second half

of the match between the British squash racquets team and a picked team of New York City players will be played this afternoon. The British team made a brilliant showing yesterday in their first appearance, when

they won 3 out of 4 of their matches. Their one defeat was due to the attempt of S. M. Toyne, the visitors' captain, to play twice, on account of the inability of Dr. T. Drysdale to compete. The team will be complete today.

The style of play of the visitors was chiefly noticeable for its resemblance

to racquets rather than the slamming shots of the American play. They also paid considerable attention to service, each in turn scoring many aces, especially at critical moments. Their court covering ability was also prominent, all being very active, and showing a high quality of court sense.

the University Club player, who is metropolitan champion, and defeated him in a close four-game match, in which the final game went to extra points. The score was 15-11, 15-11, 6-15, 17-15. In the final game, Ellis was at game point at 14-9, but by carefully staged play the visitor drew ahead until the

score was tied, and then after Ellis was again at game point, took two rallies in succession for the match. The Toynce took on D. McK. Miller, the Rockaway Hunting Club player, and again the result hung on the final point after they had tied at 13-all. But this time the steadiness of Miller proved too strong for the plucky visitor, and after a prolonged rally, a sharply-angled nick into the extreme right hand corner of the court gave Miller the final

Meantime, Capt. Gerald Roberts, the second player of the British team, had disposed of E. M. Hinkle, the youthful Harvard University star, after another four-game match. 15-9, 15-11, 11-15, 15-10. Hinkle mixed his shots more

than the other members of the local team, using a change of pace which proved easy for the visitor to dispose of. Only in the third game, when Hinkle speeded up his strokes, was he able to hold the lead, finally capturing the game on a series of hard drives up and down the court after the fashion of

The fourth match went to Col. William Basset, who defeated H. E. Mills, the hard driver of the University Club, after a slow start, which gave the local player the first game. The court sense of the Britisher enabled him to perceive the weaknesses of the play of Mills, and he bombarded the American's back-

hand for frequent placements in the last three games, merely easing off at the start of each game, and then running ahead at the finish. The score was 15-17, 15-9, 15-7, 15-12.

Hamilton Is Tied

With St. Patrick's
Defeat Latter, 6 to 4, Last Night
and Advance to Second
NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
STANDING

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts.
Ottawa	12	4	52	31	24
St. Patricks	7	9	41	57	14
Hamilton	7	9	44	44	14
Canadiens	6	10	30	35	12

HAMILTON, Ont., Feb. 7 (Special).—
By again defeating the St. Patricks.

Hamilton tied its opponents of last night's game for second place in the National Hockey League race, the teams being 10 points behind the league-leading Ottawa Senators, who cannot now be displaced from the lead, and the race for the remainder of the season is a three-cornered one for second place, as the Canadians are only

Both forward lines were brilliant and were vastly superior to the opposing

defenses; but the two goalies were in excellent form and kept the totals from reaching double figures. The game was strenuous, as was expected in one of such importance, and both teams were handicapped by penalties; but the locals deserved to win on the play, although their margin was not large.

The losers were slow to reach their stride, but they showed their best in the second period when they scored three times in succession, ending the

three times in succession, evening the count. This effort slowed them somewhat and Hamilton went into the last period with a one-goal lead which was gained on the referee's ruling. Burch had beaten the visiting defense and was in on top of J. R. Roach when Corbeau threw his stick, knocking the puck away from the attacker. It was

The St. Patricks again evened the count; but this was their final effort and the winners counted two goals inside of one minute and for the remainder of the game were content to hold their lead in the face of a number of dangerous attacks.

HAMILTON	ST. PATRICKS
R. Green, Roach, lw.....	rw. Dye, Arbour
Burch, e.....	c. Adams, Andrews
	lw. Noble, Loughlin
W. Green, Dennyau, rw	
Procter, Spring, ld. rd, Corbeau, Jackson	
Randall, rd.....	ld. Stuart
Forbes, s.....	G. J. R. Roach

RUDOLPH AND HUESTON DIVIDE
Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 7.—An even break

was scored by Thomas Hueston of this city against Erwin Rudolph of New York in the United States National Championship Pocket Billiard League race here, yesterday. Hueston by a fast finish won the first, 100 to 74 in 24 innings with a high run of 31. Rudolph captured the second, 100 to 92 in 20 innings with a run of 28.

ARENA
BOSTON
Hockey, Tonight, 8:15
Boston College vs. Boston H. C.

(Winner Cup Series)
Tomorrow Night
B. A. A. vs. Maples
 (U. S. League Game)

Classified Advertisements

BY STATES AND CITIES

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Summers bungalow near beautiful Kenosha Lake and the Pottsville. Large living room with fireplace, dining room, kitchen, bathroom, screened dining room, acre of ground, fruit trees, garden, etc. Price \$10,000. FRANK N. GABLE, White Plains, N. Y.

FOR SALE—English stucco house, 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, heated garage, built by owner. FRANK N. GABLE, White Plains, N. Y.

SOMETHING NEW—CLEVELAND, OHIO—Exquisite new home, newly furnished, electric, gas, central heating, large living room with fireplace, dining room and separate bathroom, 2-car garage, situated on one of Cleveland's prettiest boulevards, owned by owner, 2-year old, price \$42,000. Complete. Box 247, The Christian Science Monitor, 112 Bay Building.

LOS ANGELES—HOLLYWOOD—Personal attention given to the buying and selling of real estate in Southern California. First Mortgage, real estate loans, etc. The property of non-resident owners carefully managed. W. O. A. WYCK, Licensed Broker, 1643 Highland Ave., Ph. 474-554, HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA.

FOR SALE—(Donaghy) Farm, L. I. Am adding only what I paid 11 years ago for beautiful, high terraced home, plot with wonderful view, 1000 sq. ft. to be appreciated. Address Room 1183 Aeolian Bldg., New York City.

FOR SALE—Chicago business property, near Ford plant, lots and 1/2 acre, 134 acres, particularly on request. R. 72, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

LOS ANGELES—For fine homes and income property see W. G. SANBORN REALTY CO., 341 N. Larchmont, Los Angeles, California. (We are here to serve.) Tel. 433-322.

CAPE COD, Apple Blossom Farm, 9 acres, 40 apple trees, house 6 rooms, garage, in village, 1/2 mile away. S. D. HANNAH, Barnstable, Mass.

DETROIT—Foreclosure contracts: Grand River section, 50 ft. lots, lot 100, \$25,000 down, 2nd lot, \$100, \$25,000 down. Hemlock 5882.

FARM PROPERTY

FOR SALE—1200-acre farm ranch, 1000 head of sheep, 100 head of cattle, 40 hogs, land sandy with clay, good for growing alfalfa, corn, sorghum and other fruit; West Florida. A. C. CAWTHON, Florida, Ala., Stella Route.

FARM LAND

50 COMMISSION—see page 14 through Washington Farm Bureau Exchange, represented in 45 states. Lists of farms for sale by owners mailed free. 315 E. Lindsley Bldg., Spokane, Wash. Seattle Branch, 605 Burke Bldg.

HOUSES AND APARTMENTS TO LET

DETROIT—Light, attractive lower; garage; fine locality, near cars and bus; porch; \$30. Phone Hickory 5507.

TO SUBLET

BOSTON, one of the most beautiful hotel apartments in Boston; living room 25 ft. by 20 ft.; 10 bedrooms; 10 bathrooms; looking Charles River. For information call LINDA L. POWERS SCHOOL, Regent 1028, from 9 to 4.

ITALIAN PREMIER RECONCILES CAPITAL AND LABOR OF NATION

Signor Mussolini Asserts That Antagonism of Two Forces, on Which Socialism Bases Theory, Is a Proved Fallacy

ROME, Jan. 23 (Special Correspondence)—Signor Mussolini's Labor policy is reaping the first visible results, and the reconciliation of apparently irreconcilable elements is an accomplished fact. His main effort since he attained power has been to unite Capital and Labor—to restore to the former its lost freedom, and to assure to the latter proper and just working conditions. His object was to attain a real permanent pacification and harmonious collaboration of all classes. The Russian doctrine no longer impresses the Italian proletariat, though they found an easy way into Italy by the intensive propaganda of the "Red" leaders, that the union of workmen was to be encouraged, in order to maintain advantages gained, and to acquire mastery and control of national industries.

A Historic Meeting

A meeting which Signor Mussolini himself described as historic was recently held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, when the president of the General Confederation of Italian Industries, Signor Bionni, met the president of the Fascist Trade Unions, Signor Rossoni, to lay the foundations of that policy of co-operation between Capital and Labor which the national Government considers essential to economic prosperity. The Premier said:

"I do not know whether in our history there has ever been such a meeting as this, in which all the productive forces of the Nation meet under the chairmanship of the head of the Government. The result of this meeting is that you are about to adopt a new economic doctrine of Fascism. It is certain that the Russian experiment on the one hand, and the Fascist example on the other has exercised a deep influence on the psychology of the masses. The fallacy of Marxism is to presume that there are only two classes, and that these two classes are necessarily and constantly in conflict. Conflict there may be, but of a transitory and not a systemic nature. The systemic antagonism of Labor and Capital, on which Socialism has based all its theory, is a proved fallacy. On the contrary, co-operation between Capital and Labor is the basis of our system. There is a limit both to the claims of Capital and to those of Labor. Capital under penalty of suicide cannot go beyond a certain point—that is, it cannot go beyond certain possibilities of Labor, and on the other hand, Labor cannot go beyond certain possibilities of Capital."

United Front Necessary

Productivity is the basis of our national prosperity, and there must therefore be close harmony between the laborers and the givers of labor. Different rules must apply to different industries. Agriculture, for example, cannot be treated in the same way as manufacturing. But all must live and prosper. The Nation must present a united front between Labor and Capital, between talent and enterprise. Trade-unions must look facts in the face and avoid straining issues to the breaking point. Class warfare in human society is the one thing most to be avoided, and conflicts must not be converted into systems. Moreover, above the legitimate conflict of interests is the authority of the Government, which is in a position to view the situation as a whole, inasmuch as it summarizes the political conscience of the Nation and looks not only to the present but to the future. It will accomplish its mission to the end: it will defend the highest moral and material interests of the Nation."

Before the close of the meeting a resolution was passed calling on both

confederations to intensify their efforts to strengthen the respective organizations of business and Labor with a view to mutual collaboration. A permanent board of 10 members, five for each side, was appointed to give effect to the action above outlined.

PERSIAN NATION LIKE RIZA KHAN

Shah, Now in France, Not Expected to Return to Country

TABRIZ, Persia, Jan. 5 (Special Correspondence)—That Ahmed Khan, the Shah of Persia, who is now in France with his father, Muhammad Ali Khan, will not return to his country, is the opinion of practically all well-informed persons in Teheran and Tabriz.

The Shah's work and influence is ended, states M. F. Rust, director of the Near East Relief in Persia. All government policies are now directed by Riza Khan, the Mustapha Kemal of Persia. Riza Khan is a plain man of the people and is rapidly becoming a national hero. On the other hand, the Shah is most unpopular with his people, especially with the lower classes.

Persia is not as strongly anti-Russian as recent reports from Teheran would indicate. The country is flooded with Russian-made goods. These importations, together with German stocks brought into the country through Russia, are driving out British manufactures.

The real market for Tabriz is the United States. Local firms with American connections are buying up \$100,000 worth of rugs and other products weekly to be shipped to New York.

The Sinclair Oil Company has won its fight with the Anglo-Persian and the Standard Oil companies for the exploitation of the four northern provinces of Persia. The Persian Majlis is not willing to grant further oil concessions to British interests, although it is believed that the Anglo-Persian Company may be given the oil rights to the fifth of the northern provinces.

In granting the concession, the Persian Government hopes to secure a \$10,000,000 loan, and the capitalists back of the Sinclair company agree to help the Persian position in the New York money market.

The American financial mission under Dr. Mills is still at work in Teheran and the outlying provinces. A few Persian politicians are opposing the mission, but the people as a whole appreciate the work that is being accomplished by Dr. Mills.

EQUAL RIGHTS BILL CAMPAIGN PLANNED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—A nation-wide campaign to induce Congress to pass the Equal Rights Amendment will be started at a dinner at the Hotel Astor next Sunday at which Miss Alice Paul, leader of the National Women's Party, will make her first address here since the enactment of the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

"The Equal Rights Amendment," says Miss Paul, "would make a clean break with obsolete traditions of the subject status of women by writing the principle of equality between the sexes into the Constitution of the United States."

Before the close of the meeting a resolution was passed calling on both

OFFICES TO LET

CHICAGO—Office or shop space in front light attractive shop, 1100 Lehigh Ave., just east of Broadway, near Wilson Ave. Box N. Y. C. 2nd Bldg., 250 West 87th St. Room 420. Practitioner's office for rent; part time. Telephone Circle 2988.

OFFICE for practitioner in Evanston, Ill., to share. Phone Glenside 471.

OFFICE SPACE

NEW YORK—To let, office space, suitable for law, includes typist service. Pts. Reg. 1524.

ROOMS TO LET

CHICAGO—Business woman will share three-room kitchenette with room; references exchanged; No. 7800 district; good transportation. Tel. 721. The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

CHICAGO, 5300 Kenmore Ave.—Large front room; modern; adjoining bath; private home; suitable for 2. Tel. 411. All kinds of transient.

CHICAGO, 4854 Kenmore 8rd.—Attractive cheerful room with or without priv. bath; priv. fam.; blk. Law. "L." Ardmore 1522.

CHICAGO—Bed room for 1 or 2; adj. bath; suitable for 2. Tel. 411. All kinds of transient. Phone Randolph 5587.

CHICAGO—Large, newly furnished room; 12 minutes from Loop on N. C.; women preferred. Tel. Hyde Park 1432.

LAKEWOOD, OHIO, 1450 Victoria Ave.—Comfortably furnished room; Detroit car, 25 min. from Square 15. Lakewood 5020-B, 2.

NEW YORK CITY, 318 West 68th St., Apt. 31—Nestly furnished, suitable single or double; adjoining bath; no other rooms; refined, exclusive home; elevator; near Riverside Drive.

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ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

DETROIT—Room and board desired with private family by young man; vicinity of good transportation to General Motors Bldg. Box H-112, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Lady, needing little attention for short time, would like room and board; must be reasonable. Address: C-35, 825 Market St., Suite 200.

HELP WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED chauffeur-mechanic for private family in Wilmette, Illinois; good wages; give notices of references and experience in letter. M-38, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

COOK'S HELPER—preferably one with hotel or institution experience; clean type and one who does not use tobacco. Apply Manager, 910 Boston St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Man to take entire charge of my father's nursing home. Address MRS. ETHEL U. HILL, Beryville, Arkansas.

WANTED—Office boy and messenger. Ethel U. Hill, Beryville, Arkansas.

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JAMESTOWN HEATING & APPLIANCE CO., INC.
Round Oak Stoves, Ranges and Heating Systems
Electrical Appliances
Hotel Humphrey Bldg., Roosevelt Square

Rochester
NEXT WEEK'S EVENTS
The important store events for next week are the Annual Sale of Notions and the Annual Carpet Sale, both of which begin on Monday.
The Furniture and Rug Sale also continues throughout the week.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.

Co-operative Fire Insurance Agency
E. S. BOHACHEK, Manager
414-417 WILDER BLDG.
Automobile Fire Insurance
SECURITY Plus DIVIDENDS

You Know You Need Insurance
but do you know the kind of insurance you need?
I would like to be helpful.
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Telephone Stone 1654-1661

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For Economical Transportation
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Jewelers and Silversmiths
"The House of Perfect Diamonds"
846 E. Main St., cor. Stillson St.
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FROST & POTTER
Furnish Protection
523 Granite Stone 1651

Featuring HUMMING BIRD SILK STOCKINGS.
McCURDY & COMPANY, INC.

BLUE RIBBON BREAD
"The Taste Tells"
Shell Groceries, delicatessen, Cakes, Cookies and Pastries.
WHITE STAR BAKERY
86 N. Union St., Rochester

Candy Soda Lunches
Specializing in Served Nuts
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Pianos and Talking Machines
103 Cox Bldg. 80 St. Paul Street

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234 CHESTNUT ST.
Interior Decorators—Wall Paper Contracting Painters

"The outside is the house, the inside the home!"
Select your wall papers from the most complete list of wall papers, moderately priced at
DUFFY POWERS CO.

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Of the essayist we ask only that he be at all times completely himself. He is the man who has written on the lintel of his doorstep "Whim," and no man wishes that he would erase it. When we take his book from the shelf we are content that his caprice should be for the time being our law, the will-o'-the-wisp of his fancy our guiding star. If he has more than one man's share of human imperfections, do not our hearts go out to him in a gush of brotherly love and understanding? And even if he be very learned or very wise, we do not hold the fact against him unless he strives to make us do so—but that, of course, no true essayist would do. More than any other kind of writer, he is his reader's friend, the sort of friend for whom we are eager to make allowances and to forgive unto seventy times seven. So long as he remains himself and does not preach, holding fast to his sense of the wonderful variety and multiplicity of human life and so never attempting to make us like himself, we are glad to take him as he is.

And therefore—although I know that the poet, the playwright, and the novelist do their work with joy, and could not do it at all, indeed, without that joy which is every maker's extending great reward—I cannot but think that the familiar essayist is the happiest man in all the great fraternity of letters.

"What more felicity can fall to creature," said Edmund Spenser very wisely, and John Keats after him, "than to enjoy delight with liberty!" Other literary travelers have always definite errands to run, to reach, messages to deliver, but the essayist is simply out for a stroll. He knows and feels, and he makes his readers

feel, how much more blessed it is to have traveled than to have arrived. One who must have always the staggering sense of progress made and goals attained will do well not to set forth with him, for he is bound nowhere. One should never depend upon his guidance to reach an inn by nightfall, for he rather prefers to sleep by the wayside. He may set down some such words as "Old China," for example, as the title of an essay, but how long does he keep that title in mind? Until we have turned the first page, perhaps. His titles are tiny springboards from which he somersaults into the swift and various currents of the world. His title is simply the door from which he sets forth on a day-long wandering. He is like the wise young cyclist who replied, when asked where he was going: "O, I always ride in whatever direction the wind blows." His completed essay resembles the field plowed by the boy who aimed his furrows at a cow browsing on a distant hill. From the utilitarian point of view, no doubt, there was much to be said against that day's plowing, but aesthetically considered it must have been very interesting, entirely free from those straight lines which nature abhors. The essayist also has his eye upon a moving object, the course of which is not predictable, and this it is that gives to his best work its air of spontaneity. A playwright, building toward a clearly foreseen effect, moves in straight lines. He has finished a great part of his task before he begins to write. But the essayist does not fully know what sort of thing he has been working at until he is through. His best things are as surprising to him, no doubt, as they are to his readers—shining bits of treasure-trove picked up along his way.

Or this, at any rate, is how things should be; this is how they were in the golden days of the essay when Charles Lamb stood at the erratic tiller and Leigh Hunt trimmed the sails. But I sometimes think that nowadays our essayists are losing their "divine consequence" and attending too strictly to business. That is, they are writing articles, treatises, theses, but not essays. If one of them sets down "Old China" as his topic, the odds are that he will write about nothing else, so that we are defrauded of what he might have said about his family relations and the methods of house heating in Kamchatka. And this is a great loss. Somewhere, surely, in our literature, there should be room for the leisurely irresponsibility of old times. We must beware of mere technique, and strive, despite the strictures of editorial blue pencils and of college instructors in composition, not to write too well. "Unity," "mass," and "coherence," those fetishes of the mere rhetorician, do not concern the essayist. We must see to it that the charm of the fragment, of the torso, of irregularity, is not completely submerged beneath the tide of textbooks. The business of writing is one thing, and the art of writing quite another.

After all, I think that so human and happy a person as the essayist is likely to survive. He is a man who is interested in everything but excited about nothing. The world exists as his spectacle, and all is grist that comes to his mill. He has ideas in plenty, but no opinions. His work is done not like that of the busy bee, dominated by thoughts of the hive and flying always in straight lines, but rather like that of the painted butterfly, glad of the sunshine, flapping lightly from flower to flower.

Carving a Netsuke

He counts not time nor thinks to say The working hours are done; He studies not the sun To know if he shall put away The ivory, or bone, or jade and go to play.

His work and play's the mouse, or mask, Or flower he strives to make For its own perfect sake. He troubles not, nor stops to ask What of his life shall go to filling of the task.

The masterpiece that fires his thought—Perfection in its kind—Absorbs that Nippon mind. A year's not long; a week's not short If worth of his dream the slim splinter shall be wrought.

—Eden Phillpotts, in "Cherry Stones"

From a Grandmother's Book

When the carriage which contained our old friend had disappeared from our view, Mrs. Bloomfield took each of us by the hand, and leading us upstairs, introduced us into a large room fitted up as a schoolroom, when she caused us to embrace our young companions, while, with the tear of benevolence trembling in her eye, she pronounced a blessing upon us, as we stood all grouped together. "And now, my Lucilla, and Amelia, and all of you, my dears," said she, "put on your bonnets, and let us go to our favourite bower. Where are the books, cousin Agnes?" she added, looking at the young lady, whom I truly supposed to be a sort of teacher; "the evening is pleasant, and we will hope for another happy afternoon in the woods; I have directed the servant where to find us. A kind of thrill of delight seems as it were to electrify every young frame as the excellent lady spoke; and as the young people hastened to prepare for the proposed expedition, I heard exclamations of joy on all sides, and was not a little surprised to see Rosa and Maria loading themselves each with a wooden doll of no small dimensions, in addition to their work-baskets.

As soon as the bustle of preparation was over, the young party descended the stairs, headed by their governess, and proceeded very orderly through a beautiful shrubbery, which,

however shadowy and embowered on each side, admitted at intervals inviting glimpses of hills still higher than that on which we then were, and shades still thicker and still more attractive; the air in the mean time being perfumed with the odour of many flowers, and rendered melodious by the song of many birds. At length, through a slight wicket, we passed from the shrubbery upon a grassy terrace, flanked on one side by hedges rising above woods, and here and there opening into green lawns and glades, and on the others by a deep valley, whose various beauties I should

The Secret

In the profoundest ocean There is a rainbow shell, It is always there, shining most stillily Under the greatest storm waves And under the happy little waves That the old Greek called "ripples of laughter." As you listen, the rainbow shell Sings—in the profoundest ocean. It is always there, singing most stillily! —Katherine Mansfield, 1912.

discerned the green rim of April unfold the village. Then May with its tender offerings of exquisite bloom springing here and there in its young, young grass, and the kindly south wind that whispered in the swiftly unfolding shrubbery, and that seemed to pat this little leaf and shake out that one as though prinking them for the great occasion of springtime. And now June, with this royal herald, announced its radiant presence. Not alone the rose glorified my wee chamber with its fragrance, but the very spirit of the season of blue and gold and emerald, of fluttering wings



Haddon Hall, From the River Wye. From a Drawing by Elizabeth Warren

THOSE who have never visited Haddon Hall may not believe what is so obvious to those who have—that there is one favored corner of the world which has defied time. When you have left behind the little river and have climbed the hill to the castle entrance, dates are all composed of ciphers, centuries play mischievous games and skip across the room into opposite chairs. You are no longer in the twentieth century, but the sixteenth. Dorothy Vernon might have fled the length of the terrace beneath the beeches, down the moss-green steps, only yesterday.

And now, said she, "Agnes, where are our books? but before you begin, let us all still a few moments to listen to the music—our new friends are now introduced into one of our withdrawing rooms, and I doubt not that they admire it in no ordinary degree: let them have the advantage of hearing the concert which is prepared for us, without interruption." A smile spread itself over each lively youthful face as Mrs. Bloomfield spoke, and Rosa lifted up her small finger, and looking archly at me, stood in an attitude of deep attention; "I was really so stupid that I expected to hear a violin, or perhaps some notes of a flute; I was, therefore, thoroughly puzzled, when no such sounds having met my ear, little Rosa whispered, 'Do you hear, Miss Ellen—' 'No, I hear nothing,' 'No, I replied, 'No, I hear nothing,' 'No, I do,' 'subjoined Sophia, 'I do; I hear sweet music, and there are many musicians and many instruments.'"

I stared at my sister, and Mrs. Bloomfield, smiling, said, "And can you tell me what sort of musicians these are, dear?" "Oh! they have many instruments, and various notes, ma'am," she replied, "but they produce sweet melody and make no confusion—every creature has its note—the sweet birds in the trees, and the lambs on the opposite hill, express the higher notes; and the waters which fall from those stones, and the wind in the tops of the trees, express the lower notes; and I know the subject of their harmony, ma'am,"—and as she spoke, she blushed deeply, for all eyes were upon her, as well they might be. "And what is the subject of their music?" said Mrs. Bloomfield. "The heavens declare the glory of God, ma'am," she said in reply, "and the firmament showeth his handiwork."

I was astonished at the effect which this speech had on the whole company; tears started in the eyes of many present, and Amelia Bloomfield, who sat next Sophia, clasped her in her arms and kissed her tenderly. "And who, my little girl, taught you all this?" asked Mrs. Bloomfield. My sister seemed as much surprised as I had been at the effect of her speech, and answered, "I do not know, ma'am; but I remembered the verse, and thought it had something to do with the music you were talking about." —Mrs. Sherwood, in "The Broken Hymn."

and sheltering nests and indeterminate madrigals of countless bird songs—the season of joy and mirth and beauty past understanding was there. I shall never forget the ecstasy of that hour.

Upon the other canvas is a sketch from winter's pageant. On arising early one morning and looking out upon the scene that had been brown and ragged and dreary the night before, I found it unblemished and glorious in a great, white whiteness. Snow, snow, in all directions. The gate posts, of alabaster, rounded up in symmetry; the long line of the fence was cushioned thickly in ermine; the pillars were carved of flawless marble. No thing mean or common remained in all the realm. Every branch and twig and forlorn stalk of weed was etched in exquisite white. Clustered shrubs had become smoothly formed mounds of snow; the road itself was a carpet tufted deep. An exalted silence, as of that following a delicate and comprehensive task perfectly and delightfully done, lay round about.

Two Memory Pictures

Two pictures, painted boldly upon the canvas of childhood memory, have never grown dim, but remain today a keen joy when recalled. The first is that of one glorious rose of the early summer's blooming. Not a rich, heavy headed beauty of the hot-house, but a crisp, spiny blossom such as blesses the year but once in its whole round. My mother brought it to me in the morning and placed it against my flushed cheek as I slept. My eyes flew wide—and wider at the miracle of it. My heart leaped up and my breath came fast with the realization of the mutual arrival of the flower and the season, both of which I had long awaited with eager expectancy.

When the icy spears still hung from the eaves at dawn, and clattered down in the noonday thaw, the calendar had belied the wintry seeming with plain statements of spring's approach. Little by little my searching eyes had

Ruskin at Oxford

Among my friend's many other services, second, but only second to this gift of courage and expansion of heart, was his revelation to me of beauty in language and the highest forms of art. And then there was pictorial art. I had learnt a good deal about the English school of landscape from my father's small collection of pictures, and had myself taken the utmost delight in drawing. Now to the highest forms of art my eyes were opened, and for many years they counted among my chief delights. "Art" was much the fashion in the Oxford of those days—the days of the "aesthetic movement"—but just for that very reason I had been inclined to sneer at the talk about it as either effeminate or priggish. With the same insensate or sensible crudity I had neglected to attend the courses of lectures which Ruskin was then giving in the theatre of the Parks Museum.

In the days when I went to chapel I used to watch that strange figure pass up the pavement of the choir, which is decorated with symbolic mosaics of Temperantia, Justitia, Fortitudo and other virtues supposed to be distinctive of men and women, and desirable for youth. When on Sundays we all were dressed out in white surplices like angels, Ruskin used to sit in a stall behind the row of us scholars on the north side of the choir. I always sat on the south side myself, because it gave a better view of the Norman arches and St. Frideswide's chapel, and so I could contemplate him at leisure—the mass of tawny hair, carefully brushed into

Mutual Comfort

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A SOMEWHAT humorous inconsistency was recently observed in a street car. A passenger had ensconced herself in a seat intended for two, leaving a bare third of the space for her neighbor. Into this space the writer wedged herself, and then noticed, not without amusement, that the lady was engrossed in reading a religious pamphlet, entitled "Mutual Comfort."

In daily intercourse with one's fellows, there are many differing needs which mutual watchfulness alone can enable one to see and supply. A busy shopper was once hurrying along the street, and had gone quickly past the stationary figure of a bent and rather poorly clad woman. Fancying that this woman had accosted her, the shopper, albeit a little reluctant to be delayed, turned about, and found that all the woman needed was an arm to help her up a few yards of steep pavement. She seemed relieved and gratified by this small act of kindness, and said that for half an hour she had been vainly trying to attract the attention of the passers-by, but all had hurried heedlessly on. Inspired by loving-kindness, courtesy can become habitual. It is certain that the passers-by would all have gladly met this woman's simple need, had not selfishness caused them to overlook it. Even such a trivial service as passing the salt to one's neighbor at table is worth doing, without waiting to be reminded of it. As for those deeper needs which lie far below the surface, these can be discerned only through the more selfless reflection of divine Love. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 518) Mrs. Eddy says, "Blessed is that man who seeth his brother's need and supplieth it, seeking his own in another's good." Loving watchfulness alone enables one to see the need; and only the reflection of divine Love can supply that need.

Christian Science teaches that each one, without exception, is privileged to feel this compassion, and to "speak a word in season to him that is weary." A belief of personal reserve is apt to argue that we are too shy and self-conscious to express the kindness which is being felt. But when divine Love is seen to be infinite in quantity and quality, it will be freely expressed, not suppressed. When there is love enough, the barriers of reserve and shyness are broken down, and the lov-

ing words come as naturally as the songs of birds.

Does not everyone who walks along the street have an equal share in the sunshine, the breeze, and the great blue sky overhead? In but and palace equally, the sun shines into every unblinded window. To open our own windows to divine Love, and to help our brothers to open theirs, is the right purpose of daily life.

Christian Science makes it plain that there is no personal merit in expressing the divine nature; for the gift of reflection is bestowed upon all alike; and only in reflection of God is permanent comfort to be found. Because of its ignorance of God as Love, selfishness is inherent in the human mind. In human experiences selfishness seems to take the line of direct resistance and, because of its direct contradiction of divine Love, selfishness affords comfort neither to the one who is indulging it, nor to those with whom he is associating. Happiness is won by learning to express one's highest, God-derived individuality. When running counter to this true individuality, happiness and comfort are temporarily lost sight of. Individuals are prone to make use of intercourse for the purpose of parading their worries, discords, fears for the future or regrets for the past; and they sometimes stubbornly refuse to admit the possibility of any remedy for their trouble. Then, instead of one depressed person, behold two! There is a saying, "Talk about trouble, sure to see double." Whatever is most in our thought and conversation is thereby magnified; and when joy is shared, it also is doubled.

A matrimonial axiom by a famous novelist reads thus: "Never both be cross at the same time." If this wholesome, peace-making rule were observed, no discord would be prolonged very far. For the ball of sharp repartee falls to the ground when anger ceases to fling it back and forth. Mortals should seek to contribute to one another's comfort rather than to their discomfort. They should not exchange vinegar, but oil; for the oil of gladness, kindness, and mutual consideration always friction both in business associations and in home relations. Whatever each one's sphere of occupation may be, it can be ennobled and sweetened through the practice of the Golden Rule, whereby "we may be able to comfort them which are in any trouble, by the comfort wherewith we ourselves are comforted of God."

order; the bright grey, nearly blue eyes, usually quiet and meditative under heavy and projecting eyebrows; the eagle nose, the long and sensitive mouth, the rather receding chin; the whole face thin, well-wrinkled, and then still clean-shaven; the bright blue necktie wound two or three times round an upstanding collar, not hanging down over the shirt-front, but fastened by some invisible pin; the head inclined a little to the left, owing to the draughtsman's habit of raising the left shoulder; the loose and unfashionable clothes, partly concealed by the long gown; the whole bearing shy, and showing just a touch of a Don's self-conscious and apologetic manner, as much as to say, "Yes, I know I am distinguished, but please do not condemn me unheard."

At last, persuaded by my friend, I agreed to "do a Ruskin," and so I came at once and permanently under the enchantment of that magical personality. I can still see the shyly conspicuous figure entering from the left-hand door of the science theatre—softly, rather deprecatingly, under our applause. For we always applauded his appearance, and when a scholar next to me once grumbled, "Why applaud? We never applaud other professors." I could only reply, "We have no need." After glancing at the row of drawings—usually Turner's or his own—arranged to illustrate the lecture, he would turn to face us with those blue and meditative eyes, and then begin to speak. Many have described that singular and penetrating voice, holding the audience spellbound far beyond the appointed hour. Upon me the humour, the irony and flashes of satire made the deepest impression, though beyond these lay the penetrating vision, the depth of thought and the passion of indignation which raised his lectures far above the religious height of the most solemn services I have heard. Recalling the effect, I once wrote in the "Daily Chronicle":

"I well remember how in the last lecture of one course he so overwhelmed us all with solemn awe that when he closed his book no one moved or spoke. We sat there absolutely silent. We no more thought of the usual applause than we should have thought of clapping an angel's song that makes the heavens be mute. After a few seconds Ruskin looked up as though surprised. Then, seeing what was the matter, he turned to the drawings, made a few casual remarks about them, bringing us back to this present world, and disappeared. The applause broke like a storm." —H. W. Nevinson, in "Changes and Chances."

Lacemakers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Lacemakers were about last night—The evidence is plain. They left such dainty samples On my shining window pane.

They draped such lovely founes On shrubbery and grass— I stay within—a captive— Lest I mar them as I pass.

So delicate their handiwork, So fragile and so rare! A breath—my precious samples Have vanished into air.
—Caroline Lawrence Dier.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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107 Falmouth Street, Back Bay Station

BOSTON, U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75 cents. Single copies 5 cents.

WILLIS J. ABBOT, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscript is desired, the manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

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Cost of remaining copies of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is as follows:

Up to 16 pages 1 cent	Other Countries 2 cents
Up to 24 pages 2 cents	 3 cents
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Advertising rates given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved. The Monitor is a member of the A. B. C. (Audit Bureau of Circulations).

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
LE HERAUD DE LA CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1924

EDITORIALS

IT SEEMS more than a coincidence that Nicolai Lenin should have passed from human sight and that Ramsay MacDonald should have formed the first Labor Ministry in Britain on the same day. Both have been lifelong Socialists. Both have suffered much for their convictions. Both came to power by what seemed a sudden and unexpected turn of fortune. But the two men represent the opposite extremes of the political and economic movement known as Socialism. Socialism is the conscious protest against the industrial serfdom of the many and the arbitrary exercise of economic power by the few, which has been one of the products of the industrial revolution and the growth of modern capitalism. It sees in the poverty of the masses and the excessive wealth of the few, in the chronic inability to unemployment and bad housing, which besets the poor, in the vehemence of the modern commercial competition and the widespread passion for piling up material wealth, evils of society which are due to the social system itself—to the system of permitting the unrestricted ownership of land and industrial property in private hands. It believes that these evils can only be remedied by some form of collective ownership and management. On this fundamental point Lenin and MacDonald would agree. On the question of how their ideal was to be attained they have been as the poles apart.

Two Opposite Extremes of Socialism

Lenine was always the leader and champion of the policy of extremes. Perhaps because of his early experiences under the Tsarist Government, when his brother was executed for revolutionary conspiracy, he always stood for the use of force and against the school which advocated the methods of the peaceful conversion of public opinion by argument and persuasion. He was opposed to democracy not because he did not want to help the people, but because he despised what he considered their ignorance and stupidity, and believed that it would never be possible to carry through the true Marxian or Communist revolution by democratic means. He stood uncompromisingly for destroying capitalism—to him the root of all economic evil—by the dictatorship of the proletariat, that is to say, the dictatorship of the party of the Communists, exercised ruthlessly and without any form of genuine popular control, in the interests of the revolution.

Ramsay MacDonald, on the other hand, has always stood for moderation and constitutionalism. That he is opposed to imposing reforms by force may be seen from his resolute pacifism throughout the Great War. He believes that it is possible to convert a majority of his fellow countrymen to the ideals of Socialism by reasonable ways. He does not believe that any change which could be wrought in the economic structure of society would work or survive unless it had the intelligent support of a majority of the people. He is a thorough and convinced believer in democracy, and has used extreme moderation in choosing the members of his Government. It is manifest that he hopes to achieve the transformation of the existing economic order only by gradual and orderly steps, each of which has won the support of a majority of the people.

There can be no doubt which of the two men and the two methods is the wiser. If there is truth in the Socialist solution of modern industrial ills, it must gradually convince all right-thinking men and women, and they will sustain it. If there is not they will definitely make up their minds against it, and they will overturn it. Lenin has imposed his ideals on Russia at a fearful cost, in suffering, in terrorism, in the destruction of independence and freedom of thought, in the interruption of democratic progress. It is quite uncertain whether the system he has built up, already profoundly modified because the people were not able to live up to Communist ideals of public service, will survive now that his masterful hand has been removed. It may be that—as in the case of the French Revolution—much of his work will be undone by an eventual counter-revolution. It is certainly significant that at the very moment when the principal champion of revolution by violence has passed away, the leader of that form of Socialism which believes in constitutional and democratic methods should advance to power.

FROM a comparatively unimportant beginning there has developed in Washington, as a result of the investigation of a former Cabinet officer's alleged connection with questionable transactions affecting the United States oil reserves, what promise to be far-reaching disclosures of official and semiofficial interference in the conduct of affairs in which politicians and officeholders, as such, can participate only at the risk of subjecting themselves to just censure and condemnation. The great mining district at Tonopah, Nev., is said to have been discovered when a mule, resenting some real or fancied indignity, kicked at its master and inadvertently displayed an outcropping of rich ore. The present revelations may, in the minds of some, offer an interesting and possibly amusing parallel.

Those fairly familiar with the ways which have been followed by adroit politicians who have sought to enrich themselves through the influence they are able to exert because of present or past affiliation with the administrative governmental machinery, have been aware of the fact that neither political party claimed to monopolize the allegiance of these ambitious fortune-hunters. The taint of oil from the Teapot Dome and California leaseholds threatens to discolor the hands of many who perhaps have hoped against hope that those in search of the facts would be satisfied if the guilt of one or two offenders could be proved. Money has flowed freely, according to the testimony of Edward L. Doheny. Per-

In the Revealing Light of Facts

haps Mr. Sinclair, if his presence before the committee could be compelled, would add other interesting chapters to the disclosures. The transactions referred to by Mr. Doheny were all a part of a big game in which hundreds of millions of dollars were involved.

It is natural enough that public indignation and censure are not directed so much against the free-handed distributors of this largess as against those who are accused of bartering their personal and political influence in exchange for money held so cheaply by those who paid only in the hope of being enabled to make millions by the investment of thousands. Disappointment and resentment are felt because it has been shown how lightly those in whom confidence and trust have been reposed so often regard their obligations to give in return conscientious and unselfish service.

Against those honest and high-minded individuals of whatever political organization who have escaped the temptation which has proved the downfall of the few, no word of reproach can be uttered. They are not, because they are politicians, dishonest or grasping, per se. To include all public servants in the blanket indictment would be to commit a grave injustice. But to know that those who offend cannot forever remain immune is reassuring, not only to the people, but to those who strive earnestly to serve acceptably and honestly.

THE irreconcilable opponents of all efforts directed toward dealing with international disputes on the basis of reason and law instead of by the wild ways of war conceal with devious devices the real motives that are behind their relentless campaigning against world peace. If attempts are started to analyze and reveal the actual reasons for their hostility to peace, they raise deprecating senatorial hands in comic dignity and solemnly warn: "We will allow no one to impugn the motives of a senator." The varied smoke screens and camouflages they have used, in the years of struggle toward the light of common sense since Armistice Day, are become more and more evident to a gradually awakening public. That the people see the ludicrousness of the exhibition that Senators "Jim" Reed and George Moses are making in their quixotic tilting at the Bok windmill is an encouraging sign that the days of anti-peace propaganda are about over.

Here Is Fine Game for Propaganda Hunters

It should be emphasized here, however, that the desire and the determination to obtain world peace through legal world action are distinctly "native American." They are children of no foreign propaganda whatever. An interesting and illuminating evidence of this is furnished by a discovery in the archives of the Vermont Legislature. If there is one state that has always been peculiarly American and untouched by the infusion either of foreign population or ideas, it is Vermont. It has been discovered that in 1850, ten years before the election of Lincoln as President, long before the influx of immigrants had begun to change the population of the Nation to an appreciable degree, and when a foreigner in Vermont was about as rare as teeth in the Green Mountain State's turkeys, the Legislature passed this resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That our senators and representatives in Congress be requested to press upon the consideration of their respective houses, with as little delay as may be, the propriety of a joint resolution, requesting the President of the United States to propose to all nations, with whom we have regular diplomatic intercourse, the establishment of a permanent board to settle all international disputes or claims.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, and to the executive of each of the states of the Union, inviting the latter to lay the same before their respective Legislatures, and request their co-operation.

Even if we continue to respect the irreconcilables' supersensitiveness to motive finding, it is well to expose the hollowness of their pretenses in striving to block every step toward international comity. One of the favorite alarm bells on which the changes have been rung to frighten people away, first from the League of Nations and now from the World Court, has been "Americanism." The air has been kept quivering with warnings against "insidious propaganda" designed to destroy American "sovereignty" and to "entangle" the United States in the "intrigues of Europe." This effort to mislead is the basis of the veiled suggestions and intimations that there is "propaganda" in the Bok peace award.

To help in keeping the people's eyes open for these pretenses, it is well to remind them repeatedly that the United States, and not Europe, is the particular source and home of aspirations and efforts for preventing war through international organization. George Washington, in a letter to a friend, expressed the hope that in his lifetime he would see the formation of a "parliament of nations" that would forever do away with war. The United States, above all other countries, has advocated and obtained the adoption of arbitration for settling international disputes.

Senators Reed and Moses, as ardent and watchful patriots, ought to focus their keen intellects at once on disclosing the source of the dread foreign propaganda which inspired the dangerous resolution which emanated from the Vermont Legislature, and which also prompted George Washington to his "un-American" stand.

ENGINEERING has done much to place Canada among the great super-producing nations, especially in overcoming transportation obstacles. But the tendency in the Dominion is to press forward with still more new projects for the development of natural resources. Discussion at the sessions of the annual meeting of the Engineering Institute of Canada, in Ottawa, recently, seemed to be largely concerned with plans for increasing the Dominion's capacity to produce. Comprehensive discussion of the St. Lawrence deep-waterway project, and the power development connected

Canadian Engineering Progress

with it, placed some valuable information on record in the annals of the institute. The engineers also discussed the problem of an improved fuel supply from Canada's own natural resources. At the present time, some of the most populous provinces of Canada are almost entirely dependent upon coal from the United States for domestic heating purposes. But research work is being pressed forward vigorously to produce suitable substitutes for Pennsylvania anthracite.

The conversion of Canadian coals into household coke is seen to be one of the most economical methods. As a plan for utilizing home resources it should appeal to the Canadian public. At the same time, with the exception of some interests in the United States that are commercially concerned with exporting anthracite to Canada, it is believed that American public opinion would regard with approval the Dominion's initiative to substitute Canadian for imported fuel. The supply of anthracite in recent years has not been greatly in excess of the demand.

In addition to the Canadian engineering research for fuel materials, such as coke, peat, lignites, gas, and oil, there is every reason to believe that the development of the Dominion's "white coal" resources will be greatly expedited within the next few years. It is so much more economical to use electricity instead of steam for industrial purposes that the arguments in favor of harnessing Canadian rivers and waterfalls find ready acceptance. Such organizations as the Engineering Institute of Canada do excellent work in helping to stimulate public interest in the possibilities of increased production and improved service. It would be well for the Dominion, and for other super-producing countries, if a consumers' institute, or the people organized as consumers in some form, were devoting as much constructive thought to the urgent problem of increasing distribution—in other words, of bringing effective demand more nearly up to the established capacity of modern industry to produce and deliver the goods.

IN THAT far stretch of country in the United States which extends from the New England coast to the Pacific, and which at this season of the year insinuates its way far to the south, there are millions of little birds and animals which are in need of thoughtful human care. In the cities and towns particularly, where no natural provision has been made for the supplying of food in the form of nuts and seeds, the lot of the little folk is a precarious one when the north wind covers the ground with snow and sleet. And water is as scarce as food, and as much needed.

Many a boy and girl who enjoys the presence of these companions during the summer months might show generous appreciation now by sharing with them some of the comforts almost thoughtlessly enjoyed. The little fellows cannot appeal to us in words, but their plight is eloquent if one stops to consider it. If it could be imagined that there is such a country as Birdland, or Rabbitland, one might carry the illusion a little farther and wonder what he or she would do if left to search for food there when the birds or rabbits had stored every particle of the available supply in their granaries and houses. We would be inclined to regard as inhospitable those whom we had gone to visit, if they refused to share their supply with us.

The experiences of thousands of American boys and girls have proved to their satisfaction that birds and animals generously respond to any kindness shown them. And they pay rich dividends. Those who have provided bird houses and food for the tenants have learned how unfaithfully their little friends return year after year, bringing with them others whom they have told of their welcome. This quick response tends to convince all of us that this is a friendly sort of world. And true friendliness implies the willingness to assist all who are in need. We may be inclined to prefer the companionship of the summer birds to that of the gray sparrows and the cottontail rabbits, just as we prefer the companionship of some friends above that of others. But we do not show this selfishly. We have found, if we have tried it, that we gain more genuine happiness from being kind to those we do not so greatly admire than from making a more nearly even exchange of kindnesses that involve no trouble or sacrifice.

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Editorial Notes

IF ANY nation surpasses Canada at the game of ice hockey, that nation has yet to assert itself. Once again the Canadians have captured the highest international honors in this sport, which is considered by many critics to embody more speed and action than any form of athletics. That the Canadian players were unquestionably superior to their United States rivals in the final game at Chamonix, France, where the winter sports this year have been contested, is shown by the score of six to one by which the Dominion sextet was returned victor. Still, the game is finding favor so rapidly in the northern states, particularly in New England, Pennsylvania, and the Great Lakes region, where the clubs are banded together in an association, that a different tale may be written on the ice at the next Olympic festival, wherever it may be held.

IT is cause for satisfaction that the publication in the United Kingdom during 1923 of 12,274 books, as attested by the Publishers Circular and Booksellers' Record, comprises practically a record achievement. Only in 1913, that is, when a total of 12,379 books were published, has this number been surpassed. It means that to all intents and purposes British publishing has entirely recovered from the effects of the war and its consequent economic depression. As such, it carries with it the promise of at least equal results in many fields of endeavor.

A British Onlooker's Diary

By H. W. MASSINGHAM

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Woodrow Wilson's passing created widespread sorrow here, where the remembrance of him as a leader of humanity and the pioneer of an idea that will never die, however faulty the shape he imparted to it may have been, outlasts the criticism and the rebuffs he suffered at Paris. There was a time when Mr. Wilson was as great a political figure here as in the United States, and those who recall, as I do, his regal reception in London and the wonderful speech in which he outlined his hopes and vision seemed to many to signal the dawn of a new age for war-wasted Europe. The speech was a great success. Herbert Asquith thought it one of the finest he had ever heard, and the President's noble demeanor confirmed the impression it gave of his lofty aims and idealistic temper.

Later on, I had a long interview with him in Paris. He had changed considerably in appearance, and was visibly worn and not a little discouraged by the obstacles, to a just peace thrown up by the militaristic attitude of the French, and the complications in Central and Eastern Europe. He spoke of the obstacles frankly and sadly, and a very little later came the news that the captain of the steamship George Washington had orders to be in readiness to sail for the United States. So far as British opinion was concerned, the later knowledge of the President's great effort at Paris conveyed in Ray Stannard Baker's book and other publications, created a marked reaction in his favor. The old hero-worship had died away. But to the end Woodrow Wilson kept his place in British affections. The lives of millions were gambled away at Paris, but it was realized here, not only that he had taken no part in the speculation, but that he labored to convert the "politics of power" into an act of honest, enduring statesmanship.

One of the most disappointing features of Mr. Wilson's policy in Paris was his coldness to the idea of giving representative parliamentary coloring to the Council of the League of Nations. I ventured to point out this to him, but he did not respond and the idea fell through for lack of support by the great champion of the League, no less than by its tepid friends and avowed enemies. His great victory was the defeat of the French policy of making the Rhine the boundary between France and Germany, thus avoiding the iniquity of basing the Treaty of Versailles on the secret Franco-Russian Treaty of 1917; and that he fought against and modified the scheme for French administration of the Saar. The total impression I derived then was that he was a beaten man, but that, as a fine gentleman and an honest statesman, he was conducting a powerful rear-guard action.

The Labor Government has had a strikingly successful debut. The tone of the press, the feeling in society, the attitude of the parties, have undergone a significant change. The causes of this reaction are varied. The level of ability and energy in administration has been greatly raised with Ramsay MacDonald's replacement of Stanley Baldwin. It is not a case of a Galba succeeding a Nero. The new Prime Minister is not an ordinary man, and his vivid intelligence and rapid and well-equipped mind, his eloquence, his powers of work, his instinct for action, have wrought a great change in the political situation and already promise a corresponding improvement in things ahead.

Especially is it felt that the form of the recognition of Russia has been well chosen. The negotiation has not been free from difficulty. The old officials would have much preferred the delay of recognition until after a provisional settlement had been arranged on public debts and private claims, and on the Asian policy of the two countries. It is enough to say that this view has been turned down, and a more unqualified attitude finally adopted. On the Russian side there is ground for hope that there will be a quick resort to a form of democratic government. One reason for this is that the membership of the Communist Party has decreased so much of late, owing to expulsions and resignations, that it will be necessary shortly to enlarge its borders. An arrangement to this effect may even be made with the Social Revolutionaries. Another reason is, that there is a genuine public opinion arising in Russia whose ultimate expression will be a demand for a free press and a free party, and neither the unpopular F. C. Zinovieff, nor the doubtful and ambitious Leon Trotsky, who oppose it, is in favor. Therefore, the influence of British democracy is, at this moment, of vital importance. The Government earnestly desires to be an instrument, not merely of political method, but of a new moral order to which the best minds in all countries are beginning to look as the only solution of their economic difficulties.

Toward the end of the speech of the new American Ambassador at the Pilgrims' dinner, is a very significant contribution. Frank B. Kellogg spoke after Mr. MacDonald, whose brilliant speech was a finished expression of the indissoluble feeling which exists between the two countries, otherwise the Prime Minister would probably have made a specific response to the ambassadorial suggestion. Mr. Kellogg stated, in very precise terms, his sympathy with the idea of a general and compulsory arbitration treaty between England and the United States, designed as a model for other countries, and, eventually, as a universal bond of union, carrying with it, equally, a general measure for disarmament. It is understood here that Mr. Kellogg did not speak without authority, and, in that event, it may be assumed the Government reply will be a cordial one. For I repeat that, behind all the ideas of a European settlement that are fermenting in so many minds, there is a conviction that, until America reunites herself with the world over here, nothing effective can come of them.

From all I could hear during a short visit which I have just made to the Continent, Mr. Poincaré's fall is almost a certainty. The Bloc National is doomed, is the view of all authorities whom I could consult, and the advent of the Left to power at the coming elections is almost taken for granted. This course is an event of capital importance. The leader of this rapidly growing party, Edouard Herriot, has come to the front of French politics. The famous Mayor of Lyons, with Paul Painlevé, and possibly, though not certainly, Aristide Briand, as lieutenants, has definitely repudiated the Poincaré policy regarding the Ruhr, and is in favor of an accommodation with England. Thus there is a star of hope on the horizon. It is quite possible that by next summer a chain of governments of the Left will have been formed in England, France, Germany, and Belgium, and that, between them, a policy of conciliation will lighten, and even dissipate, the dark cloud which again hangs over our distracted continent. But, whatever may be done in this direction, my inquiries only serve to strengthen my conviction that no formal settlement of the political, still less of the economic, crisis, can come without the aid of America. It is to her that all the peace-makers of Europe are looking in France and Belgium, no less than in Great Britain.